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ANICHKIN VIEWS BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF SALT-II ACCORD

LD241151 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Oleg Anichkin international review: "Command of the Times"]

[Text] The WPC session held recently in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the peace movement called for the mobilization of all forces for the struggle against the main threat to humanity--that posed by the arms race and, in particular, the continued increase in the production of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

Ending the arms race and achieving real disarmament is a task of world historic significance which accords with the political and economic interests of all the world's states and peoples and the interests of guaranteeing them genuine security and a peaceful future. The accelerating and expanding process of developing, producing and deploying new types of weapons and arms systems is assuming increasingly dangerous features. The destructive potential in state arsenals, already sufficient to put a question mark over the whole of life on earth if it were to be used, is increasing rapidly.

It is known that mankind spends fantastic sums on military preparations. To this day 40 percent of all spending on scientific research and development is for military purposes, and 60 million people are involved in military work.

If the channels feeding it are not blocked, the continuation of the arms race will pose an increasing threat to international peace and security. The buildup of nuclear and conventional arms threatens to stymie efforts aimed at solving the vitally important problems facing mankind.

But not only is the arms race continuing, the rate at which it is proceeding is noticeably greater than that of the negotiations and the attainment of accords on questions of limiting it. New weapons systems are being developed the limitation of whose numbers and qualitative characteristics may not lend itself to mutual monitoring. All this could result in difficulties arising over the conclusion of monitored agreements. So now more than ever it is essential to achieve complete accord on limiting the arms race, and nuclear missiles in particular.

The limitation of strategic arms lies at the center of the problem of curbing the arms race. The Soviet-U.S. SALT-II talks are important not only for the further development of relations between our states but also for the solution of other major international problems.

These talks have a long and complex history. The principles for holding the talks were formulated by a special agreement signed in 1973: New SALT agreements were to be based on the principles of equality and undiminished security and on the recognition that attempts to gain unilateral advantage directly or indirectly are incompatible with strengthening peace relations between the USSR and the United States.

More than 6 years have passed since the start of the talks to draft a second-stage agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms, and the interim agreement on this question expired 18 months ago. The incredible complexity and difficulty of the problem itself and the nature of the talks cannot be held entirely responsible for the unwarranted delay in the conclusion of SALT-II. In the history of the Soviet-U.S. talks there have been a number of occasions when the U.S. side has deviated from the agreed principles for holding them, and time and determined efforts have been required to put them back on their former basis.

The new Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms, if it is signed and ratified, is an important practical step toward ending the arms race. It provides for both a quantitative and a qualitative limitation of strategic offensive arms and opens the way for a new stage in the talks aimed at halting the development of new systems of these weapons.

The SALT-II agreement will create a definite obstacle to the accumulation of the most destructive and costly types of weapons. The implementation of the second-stage agreement will not damage the security of the Soviet Union and the United States in any way; quite the reverse, it will serve that very purpose. All the indications are that the question of the Soviet-U.S. agreement is now the focus of attention of U.S. political life. As public opinion polls testify, the U.S. public advocates the speediest signing of the agreement, considering that this measure can give the American people not only security but practical benefits also. High-ranking members of the administration have also been giving considerable attention to the prospects for the signing of a SALT-II agreement lately. Addressing the Council on International Relations, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said that the Soviet-U.S. agreement is of great importance for "specific military security problems" of the USSR and the United States. "The process of limiting strategic arms," he pointed out, "is important for the further development of U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations." Distinguished diplomat, historian and former Ambassador to the Soviet Union G. Kennan has stated that the signing and ratification of a SALT-II agreement "will improve the atmosphere in Soviet-U.S. relations." The Soviet Union, he emphasized, "has most earnestly dedicated itself to implementing social and industrial development programs. The Soviet Union is well aware that a nuclear war between the world's two greatest powers would have catastrophic consequences."

Yet in the United States there are forces, and quite substantial forces moreoever, which are doing all they can to prevent a SALT-II agreement from being achieved. The opponents of an agreement are proving to be particularly active just when possibilities for its conclusion are opening up. In their "arguments" they endlessly repeat the same old thing--that the Soviet Union wants to use the agreement to gain strategic superiority. They clearly do not want to take into account the objective factors of our time and our state's principled stance. It is known that the Soviet Union does not aim to achieve military superiority, indeed the very idea loses all meaning given the existing vast arsenals of nuclear weapons already stockplied and existing means of delivery. The opponents of an agreement would like to link a new agreement to questions which have nothing to do with it. Replying to such proponents of "linkage policy," the well-known diplomat C. Yost pointed out that a new SALT-II agreement accords with U.S. interests and must not be artifically "linked" with other problems. The hopes of detente's opponents that blocking an agreement will help them to secure political concessions from the Soviet Union are, he said, completely foolhardy. Forces whose actions are guided by cold war thinking are besieging the capitol and want to prevent the signing of an agreement or, failing that, to create and inflame an atmosphere in the country, particularly in Congress, in which the document's ratification would be made much more difficult. A new Soviet-U.S. SALT-II agreement could help boost talks currently in progress on various disarmament problems--the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the limitation of the conventional weapons arms trade-as well as the Vienna talks on reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe. "...The conclusion of a SALT-II agreement," as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out in his speeches to the voters of Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "is sure to have a beneficial effect on the international climate as a whole."

WEST 'STUBBORNLY SILENT' ON EAST'S MBFR PROPOSALS

LD241225 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[From Yu. Babich "International Review" in answer to readers' queries: "Through the Fault of the West"]

[Text] The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe which have been proceeding in Vienna since October 1973 are of great importance for the cause of universal peace. They are designed to lower the level of confrontation between the armed forces of the two military-political groupings of states on the European Continent--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--to reduce the threat of the outbreak of military conflict in that vitally important region and to supplement political detente with military detente. As is well known, the 17th round of talks was completed on 12 April and a break until mid-May has been announced.

The absence of appreciable results at the talks is mainly explained by the fact that, despite the accords reached beforehand, the Western powers are seeking to obtain one-sided military advantages and to change the existing correlation of forces in their own favor. With a view to this they are artificially dragging out the talks and attempting to lead them on to a roundabout path--the path of debating comparatively unimportant issues to the detriment of the main key problems. For instance, the sides exchanged numerical data regarding the quantity of troops and armaments in central Europe. From this exchange it emerged that there exists approximate equality between the two sides' forces. Nevertheless, the Western powers, using talk of the socialist states' "superiority" as a cover, are demanding that they make a reduction in their forces 3.5 times more than the number of troops liable to reduction by the West.

Characterizing the situation at the Vienna talks, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared in his speech at the election meeting of the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug: "They have now become bogged down in arguments over methods of counting the personnel of the sides' armed forces--down to the last cook or medical orderly. Frankly speaking, this is merely a tactic by the Western countries, an attempt to avoid an understanding at a time when the gap between the sides' positions on the essence of the issue has narrowed considerably." Seeking to break the deadlock at the talks, back on 8 June 1978 the socialist countries put forward compromise proposals which took into account certain elements of the Western side's position. Within the framework of these proposals the Soviet Union is prepared, as a start, to withdraw from central Europe in the course of 12 months 30,000 military personnel and a considerable quantity of military equipment, including 1,000 tanks, provided that the United States reduces--on a smaller scale--its armed forces in that region. However, the Western powers are remaining stubbornly silent about the socialist state's proposals. That's not all. They have also essentially rejected another important proposal by the socialist countries--that they refrain from any buildup of their forces in the region of central Europe for the period of the talks in Vienna. How else is it possible to explain the fact that the United States and certain other Western countries are continuing to build up their military potential in central Europe under the spurious pretext of the "Soviet military threat"? The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries participating in the talks have repeatedly demonstrated their good will. They are entitled to expect an equally constructive approach to the problems under discussion from their Western partners. The breaking of the deadlock at the Vienna talks would accord with the vital interests of consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world and the interests of deepening the process of the relaxation of international tension as a whole.

PRAVDA REVIEW DISCUSSES BLOC UNITY, GISCARD VISIT, SALT

LD231241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[May Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Text] The birthday of the great leader of the proletariat, V.I. Lenin, is a holiday for the Soviet people, the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind. The further we advance along the Leninist path, the more graphically the all-conquering forces of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism can be seen. The state of the soviets created by Lenin's genius and all socialist community countries rallied under Lenin's banner act in the international arena as a mighty factor for peace and creation the like of which the history of mankind has never known before.

The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, which have immediately become the focus of attention of the world public, provided graphic new confirmation of this. They discussed vitally important questions of the further development of Soviet society. Exercising its broad powers, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and formed the Soviet Government. The news that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had been reelected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was welcomed with profound satisfaction both in our country and abroad. The session of the supreme organ of state power of the land of the soviets was an outstanding event in the motherland's political life. The session's activity reflected the democratic spirit of the new USSR Constitution, the depth of its political content and the creative power of the Leninist ideas it contains.

In 1918 V.I. Lenin stated: "We now have power, the power of the soviets. This power, promoted by the people themselves, puts on fertile soil the great cause of peace for all peoples." By their entire policy the CPSU and the Soviet state confirm the lofty truth of Lenin's words. The words which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev uttered at the USSR Supreme Soviet session seem to have something in common with them: "Unswervingly implementing the program of economic and social development elaborated by the 25th party congress," he said, "the USSR Supreme Soviet is called on to display constant concern for insuring peaceful external conditions for communist building in our country and for strengthening its defense might. Guided by the party's Leninist foreign policy principles, it will continue to strive persistently for the preservation of peace on our planet."

In carrying out this tremendous work the land of the soviets constantly expands cooperation with the fraternal socialist states, with reasonable political circles and the peace-loving public of the capitalist countries and actively supports the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

Indestructible Unity

The socialist community countries pool their efforts both in building the new society and in struggling for detente and the consolidation of peace.

The life of the fraternal countries is distinguished by great creative richness and is full of notable achievements. The peoples of the Soviet Union and fraternal Poland are celebrating a glorious date--the 34th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and Poland. Socialist Czechoslovakia has celebrated the 10th anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee April (1969) Plenum. The GDR working people are living in the creative atmosphere of preparation for the 30th anniversary of their worker-peasant state.

All these dates are a good reason to look back over the path which has been traveled and sum up its results. And these results speak for themselves. The indestructible unity of the fraternal parties and countries acting under a common Leninist banner and rallied by great common aims is strengthening with every passing year. The socialist community countries represent an indestructible international alliance of a new type such as history has never known. Its members are characterized by the organic combination of their national interests with the interests of the community as a whole.

An enormous part in the life of the community's countries is played by their close, constantly intensifying cooperation within the CEMA framework. They are consistently implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. In the course of all-round cooperation constant rapprochement is occurring among the member-countries; rapprochement which has acquired the nature of a natural historical law. The competition in honor of CEMA's 30th anniversary launched on the initiative of the Volga automobile plant has become an impressive demonstration of the awareness that the brother-peoples belong to a single socialist family. Its scope is particularly broad in these days preceding May Day.

Loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism augments the strength of the brother-peoples. But the result of the renunciation of these principles and the transition to positions of great-power chauvinism and hegemonism is borne out by the policy of Beijing, which has virtually become imperialism's ally in the struggle against socialism and the national liberation movement.

Harsh trials have befallen Socialist Vietnam, subjected to aggression by the Chinese hegemonists. And just as they did during the struggle against imperialist aggression, the Vietnamese people have felt the full support of the fraternal socialist countries. The all-union communist subbotnik devoted to the 109th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth was a graphic demonstration of the Soviet people's loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism. Three-fourths of the funds obtained through the subbotnik are being sent to the aid fund for fraternal Vietnam, which has suffered as a result of China's barbaric aggression.

Close coordination of foreign policy efforts enables the fraternal socialist countries to exert a constantly growing influence on the course of world development.

Along the Road of Detente

Almost 34 years have elapsed since the flames of World War II died out in Europe. The storms of war have not thundered again on the continent. What can explain such persistent peaceful development? Do two powerful military alliances--the NATO bloc and the defensive Warsaw Pact organization--not confront each other here? Yes, they do. But that in no way means that he who asserts that if you want peace you must prepare for war is right. In actual fact experience confirms another truth: If you want peace, you must fight for it.

The fact that the political climate on the continent has improved since the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has become indisputable. This is above all the result of the many constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. Those Western politicans who have been able to steer toward equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries also made their positive contribution. Despite all the resistance from the U.S. and West European "hawks," detente has made headway.

The broad international public is awaiting with great interest the forthcoming official working visit to the USSR by French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. The tradition of summit meetings and talks which has already taken shape between the two countries is continuing. This visit by the French head of state to the USSR is a return visit. The June 1977 visit to France by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was an important event in the history of Soviet-French relations. At that time new impetus was given to the development of ties between the two countries--in the spheres of politics, the economy, science, technology and culture.

Speaking on French television, V. Giscard d'Estaing stated: "Our relations with the Soviet Union are based on detente. It is of a long-standing nature, since it has existed for 14 years now, and has been an obvious contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Europe."

The Soviet Union and France have accumulated good experience of goodneighbourly relations and fruitful cooperation benefiting both countries. The spheres in which Soviet-French relations are strengthening are diverse. Trade is developing successfully--in the past 4 years along trade turnover between the two countries has been considerably in excess of $6 billion--more than double the level achieved in the previous 5-year period. Joint scientific and technical programs are being implemented, including programs linked with the development of space and nuclear power. Cultural exchange is growing.

The good climate of detente is also having an effect on relations between the Soviet Union and other West European countries. Thus, an agreement on the development and intensification of long-term cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres has been concluded between the USSR and the FRG. It is designed to promote the all-round development of Soviet-West German business relations and defines the main directions for collaboration between the two countries in trade, industry and technology. The agreement has been concluded for a long period, including the start of the next century. And that means that a solid material foundation is being built under peaceful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG. Lasting good-neighborly relations exist between the USSR and Finland. Relations are developing successfully between the Soviet Union and Italy and Austria.

Of course each step of detente is not achieved easily. The opponents of good relations with the socialist states and champions of the return to the times of the cold war are displaying considerable activity in the NATO countries. But despite their fierce resistance, detente is being filled with specific material content, proving the vitality of the Helsinki principles and accords.

In connection with the French head of state's forthcoming visit to the USSR, in an address to the readers of TRADE AND COOPERATION, the journal of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wrote: "Europe has gained more than others from detente, despite the great, and in our view excessive concentration of arms and troops in this region. So far it has felt less than others the influence of the negative processes which oppose detente as the main direction of present-day international development. Considerable work still has to be done to insure that there are no delays and that the state's agreement grows and strengthens."

Kingdom of Distorting Mirrors

In the interests of the consolidation of peace it is necessary to add specific measures for arms limitation and disarmament to the positive advances in the political atmosphere marked by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The path toward such measures is, of course, not easy, there are many obstacles in the shape of mistrust and suspicion--obstacles left by the cold war which are being newly piled up in the West. But it is obvious that a further unrestrained arms race is the path toward the thermonuclear abyss, and this cannot be ignored.

The world public welcomed with satisfaction the report that the long, complex SALT-II talks are to all appearances gradually nearing completion. The Washington POST reports that President Carter has stated that the planned treaty "will sharply restrict" the present potential of the strategic arms race.

Although the text of the agreement has not been definitively elaborated and naturally not published, on the basis of an obviously deliberate "information leak" widespread discussion has begun in the United States in which congressmen, statesmen and the press have joined. Here the voices of the opponents of SALT-II so far are being heard far more loudly than the voices of its supporters. They are amplified by the "megaphone" which, to all appearances, is being paid for the by military-industrial complex which is interested in the arms race. The propaganda of the opponents of detente relies above all on the old, hackneyed fabrications about the Soviet "military threat."

Despite this, according to public opinion polls the overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of SALT-II. Therefore the Washington "hawks" do not always dare to oppose the agreement head on, so to speak, but select more complex tactics. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that a group of senators has been formed on Capitol Hill who "agree with the idea of concluding a U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms limitation treaty on the condition that it will be effective and accord with U.S. interests." At first glance this seems a sensible approach. Of course, an agreement elaborated through such complex negotiations must accord equally with the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States. But it transpires that these senators have different "stipulations." Some of them believe that "changes should be made" to a number of the agreement's sections; changes, of course, which would enable the United States to insure superiority for itself. Others (following the United States' loss of its radar surveillance stations in Iran) voice the fear that effective monitoring of the agreement's fulfillment will not be successfully achieved.

When you familiarize yourself with the arguments advanced by various opponents of SALT-II it is hard to rid yourself of the thought that they are living in a "kingdom of distorting mirrors." According to the images reflected in these mirrors it appears that U.S. security can be insured only to the detriment of the USSR's security, that personal advantage is possible only to the detriment of the partner in the talks. In proposing "amendments" in the one-sided interests of the United States, the senators proceed from the premise that, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR puts it, "the Soviet side is so eager to achieve a SALT treaty" that it will agree to a revision of the accords to the detriment of its own security. Isn't that going a bit too far, gentlemen?

The question of the possibility of monitoring the fulfillment of the agreement is clearly viewed through the same mirrors. Here it should be noted above all that (as, incidentally, very authoritative figures in the United States have confirmed) sufficient means exist for monitoring. In addition, doubts and suspicion on this question are being fueled absolutely groundlessly: It is well known that the Washington administration has never had any grounds to suspect the USSR of violating any bilateral or multilateral agreements concerning security issues.

"The stream of false and misleading information disseminated by the opponents of the SALT-II agreement," the New York DAILY NEWS notes, "forces us to ask whether these figures are so concerned about the problems of monitoring the fulfillment of the agreement's conditions and mutual balance or whether they merely oppose any arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, however honest and monitorable it may be." A reasonable question!

Following Lenin's path, the Soviet Union, with a lofty awareness of its responsibility, is not sparing its efforts to oppose the intrigues of the champions of cold war, strengthen and intensify detente and argument the ties of goodneighborliness with all peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSAILS U.S., WESTERN 'BLOC STRATEGY'

LD230857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Reserve Captain V. Pustov military-political review: Lessons and Blocs"]

[Text] When NATO's 30th anniversary was celebrated last week the bloc headquarters reaffirmed its intention to "assume a more global position regarding world events." During those days the not unknown General A. Haig spoke out in favor of linking "NATO security" with "events occurring beyond the geographical boundaries" of the bloc. The anniversary celebrators, according to a REUTER report, discussed the situation taking shape beyond these "boundaries," particularly in the Near East and Far East. It is no accident that the gaze of the Atlanticists and particularly of the Americans has turned to those regions. At the current stage they are regarded as especially significant in imperialist bloc strategy.

This strategy's essence and purpose do not stand out as containing anything fundamentally new, even though the methods of knocking together new militarist alliances and the defining of the composition and role of their potential members have undergone certain changes. Recent events in the Near East could serve as graphic confirmation of this. CENTO, the officially established pro-American bloc, functioned there until recently. As is known, it has now fallen apart--its very existence contradicted its member countries' fundamental interests. Nevertheless, ignoring the lessons of the past, Washington is attempting to create a replacement for it. For the present, however, it is not doing so under any official guise but is taking shelter behind the figleaf of Israeli-Egyptian "reconciliation."

But the truth will out, as they say. What Washington politicians think, the sensation-hungry Western press says. It makes no particular secret of the fact that it is a matter of transforming the Near East into an outpost of U.S. strategy. Even the name of the new bloc--the Middle East [Blizhnevostochnyy] Treaty Organization (METO)--is already to be found in the press. Israel and Egypt are intended to be its main members. In the future the United States plans gradually, using blackmail and pressure tactics, to bring Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Sudan, Somalia, North Yemen and Oman in with these "volunteers".

Thus, the creators of the new bloc intend it to include a vast region at the point where three continents meet in direct proximity to the Soviet Union's southern borders. This is the site of major oil deposits and a crossroads of vital world communications. Account is also taken of the fact that the armed forces of the proposed member countries amount in all to almost 850,000 men. The Pentagon and NATO would be quite willing to use these forces to defend Western interests in that region and to suppress liberation movements. This applies particularly to those countries included by U.S. presidential national security adviser Z. Brzezinski in the notorious "arc of instability" extending from Bangladesh through Saudi Arabia to South Africa. As we see, the Pentagon and NATO strategists intend to operate on a truly global scale.

The central place in the planned alliance is allotted to Israel as the most loyal U.S. ally. On the other side of the ocean they intend to withdraw Tel Aviv from isolation by using As-Sadat's anti-Arab policy. However, the hopelessness of these calculations is obvious, since As-Sadat's treachery, having failed to rescue Israel from isolation, has driven both him and his country into it. The Arab states, as shown by the outcome of the recent Baghdad conference, have no intention of reconciling themsleves to the U.S. policy of diktat or the ruinous consequences of Israeli aggression. [paragraph continues]

The hopes of foisting a past and present enemy on the Arabs as a future "ally" are especially illusory. Even the very fact that the United States regards Israel as the only state in the Near East on which it can unreservedly rely testifies to the strength of anti-American feeling there.

Under these conditions Washington is turning for support to NATO and its other allies, emphasizing the common nature of their goals and playing on their interest in Near East energy resources. "Since this region contains the world's largest oil reserves," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated, "the Near East and the Persian Gulf cannot be detached from our security or the security of NATO and our allies in Asia." In other words METO, and other planned-political groupings are conceived as links in a unified bloc chain of which NATO is the central link. Close collaboration with the largest imperialist military alliance is intended to serve as a guarantee against the kind of break-up of the chain's links as happened in CENTO or, even earlier, in SEATO.

The NATO military-political leadership, whose strategy has always been and remains the same as U.S. strategy, has viewed Washington's new bloc venture with understanding. When the Atlantic headquarters discussed the recent events in the Near East the first thing that Gen A. Haig, the Pentagon's main envoy to NATO, demanded was a strengthening of the bloc's southern flank adjoining the Near East. The possible result of such strengthening is becoming extremely clear in light of a recent statement by Brzezinski. Speaking in an interview with the magazine NATO's 15 NATIONS on the "crises in the Near East, the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa and southern Africa," he called on NATO countries both individually and jointly to take the "necessary measures" to defend the West's "vital interests. This, observers note, as well as their support for plans to create new military-political groupings, could mean, for instance, using NATO mobile forces in the aforementioned regions.

The recently stepped-up attempts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem modeled on the Israeli-Egyptian deal are called on to play a substantial role in strengthening NATO's southern flank. Pressure is being exerted on Greece and Turkey in order to persuade them into a "compromise" which would create the conditions for transforming the island into a U.S. and NATO bridgehead from which it would be possible to threaten the security of Arab and other countries.

Judging from all the facts, the experience of past reverses and failures has convinced Washington that, however broad a militarist coalition it knocks together may be, it cannot replace direct U.S. military presence. The Pentagon's ambition not only to maintain but also to intensify its military contingents and bases far beyond U.S. borders in, for instance, the FRG, South Korea, the Phillipines, Australia and so forth has been noted recently. The build-up of U.S. Armed Forces in the Near East region and the Indian Ocean zone is particularly apparent.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported the U.S. decision to create a 5th fleet consisting of several dozen ships, including several nuclear submarines. Its main operational zone will be the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Aden and its main base will be Diego Garcia, which can be swiftly adapted to receive and service large ships, including aircraft carriers, and also strategic bombers and marine units. The concentration off the shores of the Arabian Peninsula of the Constellation strike aircraft-carrier and a number of missile ships and also the hasty deployment there of the Midway strike aircraft-carrier and other types of ship are perceived as implementation of this dangerous plan.

The Pentagon intends to reinforce the already existing Indian Ocean strategic base "triangle" of Diego Garcia, Simonstown (South Africa) and Cockburn Sound (Australia) with a system of bases it plans to acquire under the Camp David deal. [paragraph continues]

These are two air force bases and a naval base in Sinai due to be handed over by Israel to Egypt, two air force bases which will be built with U.S. dollars in the Israeli Negev Desert, a base on the island of Masira adjoining Oman and other bases. In the Western press it is already possible to find diagrams with sinister arrows showing the direction and range of operation of U.S. ships and aircraft which will be based at all these bridgeheads. The arrows point to countries in southern Asia, the Near and Middle East and East Africa.

The U.S. decision to create in the Indian Ocean the 5th fleet, which will function as a gendarme, is arousing sharp criticism from states in that region. They emphasize that such actions, undertaken against their will and to the detriment of security, directly contradict the spirit of the UN resolution on transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

These states' concern and protests are easy to understand if you also take into account that imperialist intrigues are continuing unabated in the regions directly adjoining the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon has not given up hopes of knocking together a south Atlantic alliance (SATO) with the direct participation of the South African racist regime--an alliance which the West calls the "long arm of NATO in Africa"--or of subordinating the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to its strategic aims.

Imperialism's bloc strategy enjoys active support from Beijing. The Chinese rulers are seeking allies among the imperialist powers in the struggle against the USSR and other socialist states and are striving to gain access to credits and modern military equipment and technology in the West. Imperialism and world reaction in their turn are attempting to use this Chinese policy in their interests. The process of PRC alinement [blakirovaniye] with the imperialists is proceeding mainly by virtue of the increasing transition by Mao's successors to positions harmful to peace, socialism and national liberation. It is in this spirit that the international public assesses Beijing's approval of the U.S.-Japanese military alliance and of the buildup of U.S. military might in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean zone, China's criminal aggression against Vietnam and the Chinese Government's decision to terminate the treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the USSR and the PRC.

Beijing's transformation into imperialism's direct accomplice is greeted with unconcealed delight by those imperialist circles which are attempting to play the "Chinese card." Brzezinski states openly that "a strong China is in the West's interests."

Thus, imperialism's bloc strategy combines the forces of aggression, reaction, racism and great-power hegemonism. And although these forces will suffer defeat after defeat they refuse to give up their adventurist militarist plans, which are creating hotbeds of tension and prejudicing the people's peace and security.

WPC PRESIDIUM SESSION OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD251010 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, April 25, TASS--A session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council opened here today to discuss questions of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe, implementation of the Final Act of the European conference and question of the council's interaction with UNO and other international organizations.

The session is also to consider the tasks of strengthening solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Arab countries and southern Africa.

'GLOBAL SHIELD' MAY CAUSE 'DIFFICULTIES' IN RELATIONS

LD241412 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

["Global Provocation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes:

All indications are that the Pentagon's script for major "Global Shield" manoeuvres involving the U.S. strategic air force, is ready for realization with the exercises to be held in one of the summer months without an additional announcement.

It may be assumed that the decision to hold these exercises, which are going to be a military-political action of unprecedented scale, was approved in the top echelons of power in Washington. In any case, a State Department spokesman did not deny reports on the existence of plans for holding global manoeuvres. He only said that the United States needs not notify beforehand other states about these exercises. He said that such exercises are not covered by the Helsinki accords, under which participants in the European conference should notify other countries about their major military exercises in the interests of strengthening confidence and mutual understanding.

So, let us leave the interpretation of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference on the conscience of the State Department spokesman. This is not only thing involved here; far from that.

What is really important is that these are going to be global strategic manoeuvres the purpose of which is reportedly to "imitate a nuclear war." The exercises will involve over a hundred thousand American servicemen stationed at American bases in different parts of the world. Up to 120 planes, including B-52 and FB-111 bombers and refueling planes, are to go up at some moments of exercises.

Press reports say that in one of the operations, B-52 bombers will take off from American bases in U.S. territory and after being refueled over Canada will set course for Greenland and then return to base.

Simultaneously in the Pacific B-52 planes will take off at Guam and in Japan. They are to be refueled somewhere over Okinawa. Then, according to the Pentagon's script, they will go as far as the Pusan base in South Korea and then go back.

Moreover, several launchings of an "unarmed" intercontinental ballistic rocket will be made from base Vandenburg on the Western coast of the USA. It is to be sent in the direction of Marshall Islands in the Pacific where an American testing range is located.

During the first and second operations, as it is evident, the American strategic bombers will fly in the course of these exercises towards Soviet border at different parts of the Soviet state. Whatever is now being said in Washington, during these exercises the American strategic air force sets itself the task of practicing a variant of an air strike in conditions approximating those of nuclear war.

It is clear and obvious to any unprejudiced person that a provocative action against the Soviet Union is being planned in Washington. No circumstances of an international nature or the state of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the United States give any pretext for justifying the holding of these strategic exercises that are directed against the USSR.

Another thing is clear as well. The holding of such exercises may result in the origination of unnecessary difficulties in relations between the two countries at a time when important talks concerning the destinies of peace and international security are being held. This can rejoice only the opponents of detente, the opponents of a SALT-II agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. This can be applauded only by those who are against a levelling up of Soviet-American relations and against an improvement of the international atmosphere.

There are also other alarming circumstances connected with the Pentagon's plan. When such large-scale exercises involving such a number of strategic means and personnel are held one cannot rule out the possibility of some unforeseen actions with all the ensuing dangerous consequences.

In short, with the knowledge of the administration the Pentagon is planning provocative and dangerous "global games." Does it not seem to Washington that the risk is too great?

THREE MILE ISLAND GIVES U.S. TASTE OF NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE

LD240935 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Article by Yuriy Yartsev under the rubric "Continuing the Theme": "What Is the Main Point?"]

[Text] The main point is that in the accident on Three Mile Island the Americans saw the specter of a far graver nuclear threat and it is fear of this that forms the basis of their feelings.

True, a great deal is still being written about the details. This is natural. Nobody is thinking of abandoning the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. But the main task is still to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

As the New York TIMES confirmed, the situation on Three Mile Island was quickly brought under control. But if, under peaceful conditions, such things occur as a result of an oversight is it possible to live a quiet life in the further knowledge that nuclear weapons exist and are being stockpiled?

Of course, comparisons tell all. Last week, while the accident in Pennsylvania was being sorted out, certain southern states, including Arkansas, were lashed by a hurricane. Essentially it was just a natural disaster, a fit of rage by nature, the kind of thing that has been happening since the beginning of time. Yet it killed so many people, destroyed so many homes and power transmission lines, left behind the twisted wreckage of cars, devastated fields and uprooted so many trees!... Apparently not a war, not a nuclear explosion or an accident at a reactor, yet it brings Americans back to the same principal idea and preoccupation: What if a maniacal hegemonist who fancies himself as master of the world, or a deranged general, or a savagely single-minded terrorist, or a drug-crazed sergeant at a command post--what if one of them pressed the button and caused a nuclear hurricane? Now this would be fatal. This is where the real danger lies.

Nuclear energy has stimulated the development of science, technology and techniques. But there is uranium and there is uranium. There are atoms and there are atoms. Peaceful and nonpeaceful. Those which provide electricity and those which bring death. They are as different as chalk and cheese. And therefore the problem of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and materials from which they can be manufactured acquires special significance with each passing day. The shah of Iran dreamed of them. [paragraph continues]

Reactionary regimes and generals' dictatorships and juntas secretly hanker after them. South Africa has a superabundant potential for producing nuclear weapons. Israel is receiving the requisite uranium ore for their creation. Pakistan, incited by China, is in a hurry to acquire them. Finally, China itself is a nuclear power.

The Chinese conducted their last test explosion in the atmosphere only a day before the announcement of the normalization of relations with America. This is significant in in itself. But China's nuclear tests alarm the Americans for another reason. Although the fall-out is generalized, the winds in the Pacific Ocean basin carry the radioactive "muck" from the Chinese test sites in the direction of America. Whether it snows or rains the Americans' health is at stake and in some cases their lives....

In order to reemphasize the main point of this article I will give a brief resume of an article by American commentator Stephen Rosenfeld in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE:

The crisis in connection with the catastrophe on Three Mile Island should contribute to progress at the SALT-II talks. Of course, there is a difference between a civilian accident and a deliberate military act. But they have something in common. The Harrisburg incident gives the American public a taste of what a nuclear catastrophe could bring. The public has encountered the most frightening specter of it in the history of the nuclear threat. The political fallout will undoubtedly affect the atmosphere at the SALT talks. This incident provides food for thought. Will Harrisburg not impart a measure of greater alertness and even alarm to the consideration of SALT? Will there not be an even greater challenge to assertions that the nuclear business, including the production of nuclear bombs, can safely go on as before? Will not strategic doctrines which accept the possibility of a limited nuclear war come under closer scrutiny?

Let me add that it must impart a measure of greater alertness, there must be an even greater challenge and they must come under closer scrutiny....

U.S. OIL COMPANIES SEE DEREGULATION AS PATH TO SUPERPROFITS

LD240819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Oil and Dollars"]

[Text] New York--The main point in the Washington administration's new energy program outlined a few days ago by President J. Carter is ending state control over the prices of oil extracted in the United States. It is expected that they will rise gradually for 2 years and in September 1981 they will be level with prices on the world market. The need for this measure is justified by the fact that the previous control was "holding back" production of oil in America and was increasing the country's dependence on foreign oil.

Thus the ill-fated control turns out to be almost a scapegoat for all sins. It appears that it led to a considerable reduction in oil production in the United States while at the same time imports over the past 5 years almost doubled, thus promoting a serious increase in the trade balance deficit, and increasing inflation rates.

Serious economists however have long been warning that these difficulties can only be dealt with if the United States reduces imports of oil by 10-15 percent and expands it more economically. It is perfectly possible to considerably reduce imports as opposed to Western Europe and Japan, who have to import almost all the oil they require from abroad. The United States covers almost half its demand for oil from domestic extraction and is in a position to increase it considerably. The country is in a position to widely utilize other energy sources, coal in particular.

However, in a capitalist society no measures can be implemented if the large corporations do not agree with them. Oil extraction within the United States has not increased because the petroleum corporations pursued a policy whose ultimate aim was to maximize profits. Two prices were operational in the country: A lower one for oil extracted from old wells and a higher one for oil obtained from recently drilled sources. The owners of both "old" and "new" wells received more than enough compensation. The size of the petroleum corporations' profits, which are considerably higher than in other sectors of industry, testify to this. These profits were also boosted by the fact that the companies have their own oil refineries and their own network of gas stations. But in order to obtain new record profits prices for oil extracted in the United States must rise to the world level.

There was only one way to implement this plan--to intensify the internal energy crisis, to create a situation in which the country would begin to experience a serious shortage of petroleum products, especially gasoline. Without hesitation the corporations took this path. At the same time they did everything possible to dramatize the oil situation and exert pressure on the administration and the population.

Taking advantage of the events in Iran, which caused a temporary halt in oil imports from that country, corporation representatives conducted a propaganda campaign to make the point that there is supposedly not enough oil on the world market and stocks are also running low in the United States.

Energy Secretary Schlesinger also actively joined in this campaign. In public speeches he painted gloomy pictures of current and future shortages of oil in the country as a result of the "unstable situation in the Near East." As Senator Metzenbaum stated, "a crisis situation caused by a well-orchestrated scare campaign" was thus created.

However, American economists independent of the oil corporations showed that even at the time of the "Iran crisis" world oil production remained at the same level owing to increased extraction in other countries. Oil reserves in U.S. reservoirs were also calculated. Not only did they not decrease, they even increased a little. Thus the gloomy pictures were essentially a distortion of the truth, which according to the evidence of experts specializing in this question, is "normal practise for the multinational oil companies."

Such actions as the reduction of oil extraction in America and the deliberate slowing down of work in sinking new wells were also completely "normal" for the corporations. The oil fields where "old," that is cheaper, oil was extracted were the main ones to be conserved. Oil extraction in Alaska, which has large reserves, was reduced.

So that the oil "shortage" should become tangible and acquire a public reverberation, so to speak, the oil corporations announced that they were reducing fuel supplies to airlines and gasoline supplies to filling stations. At the end of March, when the President's forthcoming speech on energy questions had already been announced, about half of the gas pumps in New York were closed. The attendants vaguely shrugged their shoulders when asked why the supply of gasoline had been cut off. "Raise the price and gasoline will appear immediately," the owner of the station where I normally fill up my car explained to me. (Moreover roughly the same thing happened after the lifting of government controls on the prices of natural gas. There was a shortage for many months, but a few days after Congress' decision the companies announced that there was an abundance of gas.)

The corporations got their own way. The ending of price controls, specialists predict, will double their profits within the first half of this year. The administration is aware of this uncomfortable situation in which more billions of dollars must be transfered from the taxpayer's pocket into the corporations' safes. That is why President J. Carter spoke in his speech of the need to introduce a special tax on superprofits from oil. [paragraph continues]

But it is not so simple. The tax must first be approved by Congress, where the oil giants have influential lobbies who will try to prevent this measure. The greed of the oil monopolies knows no limits. It is giving rise to growing indignation among the American public.

ARTICLE VIEWS EXTENT OF U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE ABROAD

LD200951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Mikheyev article under general rubric "On Foreign Topics: Question--Answer": "Cold-War Outposts"]

[Text] "Would you please say where American troops are stationed abroad and what role they fulfill," writes A. Voynov of Moscow. A dense web of American military bases and strongpoints, which number no less than 2,000, continues to enmesh the world. The Pentagon's warriors still remain in West Europe. The transfer of troops to NATO's West German bridgehead in the region of the city of Garlstedt, where the so-called "Brigade-75" is concentrated, ended at the end of March. Its nucleus is made up of units of the Second U.S. Mechanized division. The number of American soldiers in the FRG, which reaches 230,000, will be increased by a further 18,000 in the very near future. The Pentagon is reckoning on constructing on Luxembourg territory two American bases, at which 700 tanks and arsenals of weapons and ammunition will be stationed. There also exist intentions to broaden the NATO military bloc's zone of action. In an interview in a NATO military journal Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, urged the Western bloc to devote more attention to regions such as the Near East, the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa and southern Africa.

The Pentagon is now seeking to keep its sights also on countries on the Asian Continent, where, as recent events show, revolutionary changes are taking place. In particular, the victory of the antimonarchist revolution in Iran and the collapse of the aggressive SEATO and CENTO blocs have proved to be a major defeat for the American generals. The modernization of the big American base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean should also be regarded as reinforcing the U.S. military presence abroad. An airfield is being constructed there for B-52 strategic bombers, and a port for nuclear-powered submarines equipped with missiles of the Polaris and Poseidon type. In addition, the Pentagon "brass hats" are now insisting on creating a fifth naval formation in the waters of the Indian Ocean, which, according to some figures, will include 40-50 warships and 2 aircraft carriers. These actions flout the UN decision adopted in 1971, under which the Indian Ocean was proclaimed a zone of peace. The new agreement concluded between the United States and the Philippines in January as the result of strong diplomatic pressure from Washington confirms the right of American GI's to use the naval base at Subic Bay and Clark Air Base. The Pentagon is also nurturing dangerous plans with regard to the 2,100 islands of Micronesia. Military installations are already being constructed on the islands of Tinian, Saipan and Babelthuap, including provision for the creation of training grounds for Marines.

Imperialism's "patrol nuts" stand at all the most important geographic crossroads. Their purpose is to serve as an arena for a continuous "show of strength." Along with the U.S. naval fleets scattered about all the oceans, the American bases are designed to show, New York TIMES commentator Drew Middleton writes, that "America's long arm reaches to the most distant point on earth. If necessary, it is possible... to shell any port or to land Marines." The "base strategy" psychology is deeply rooted in the minds of American generals. The victories of the national liberation movement and the democratic changes that have occurred on the political map of the world despite the endeavors of saber-rattling transatlantic warriors have taught them nothing.

COMMENT ON PRC'S RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM, U.S. STAND

LD242118 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Excerpts] The situation on the border between China and Vietnam continues to deteriorate because of actions by the Chinese side. Vladimir Korolev comments:

The latest reports say Chinese troops still remain on Vietnamese territory in a number of localities. It appears that the Beijing leaders have failed to learn any lesson from the collapse of their military adventure against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. One example of this is the Chinese attitude to the current talks with the Vietnamese in Hanoi. The Vietnamese side at the talks have put forward constructive proposals which can help to improve relations between the two countries. But so far the Chinese have not responded to this initiative, nor have the Chinese made any proposals of their own. This Chinese stand at the talks is regarded by the international press as a form of blackmail and pressure on Vietnam.

China is pursuing its policy of expansion with the connivance of certain imperialist quarters. Beijing would not dare attack Vietnam if it did not rely on American support for its great-power ambitions. American officials knew in advance about China's plans of attacking Vietnam. This has been revealed by the American official, George Bush, one-time head of a U.S. liaison group in China. The ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes this U.S. official as saying that on his visit to the United States, Deng Xiaoping told him that China is going to strike at Vietnam. George Bush said he'd passed this information to the State Department but there was no official Washington reaction to that. So China launched its aggression against Vietnam because it relied on tacit consent from the United States.

There are other aspects of China's policy of expansion. Beijing is now trying to play the leading role among the enemies of international relaxation. One proof of this is the recent meeting of Deng Xiaoping with a delegation of U.S. senators in Beijing. The Chinese leader openly proposed that the Americans sell arms to China. In view of this situation some political observers in the West have been warning certain policy makers who pin their hopes on playing the China card. They point out that this is not necessarily a winning card for the West. There can be no guarantee that the U.S. or NATO arms will not be turned on those who are prepared to supply them to the Beijing hegemonists and who support them now.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLAIMER ON MONITORING ISSUE

LD241743 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

["State Department Dissociates Itself From Senators' Actions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 24, TASS--The local press widely attentioned the conversation a delegation of American senators had with Deng Xiaoping while on a visit to Beijing. The main question asked by American political commentators is whether the senators had the White House's instructions when they raised during this conversation the question of whether China agreed to site in its territory American electronic equipment for keeping an eye on how the Soviet Union observes the strategic arms limitation agreement.

The State Department had to dissociate itself publicly from such actions of the American senators in Beijing. At a regular press conference a State Department spokesman said that the State Department mentioned no plans on this score and that the statements by the senators did not reflect any political position of the administration.

COMMENT ON PRC'S DESIRE FOR U.S. TECHNOLOGY, ARMS

Influential U.S. Friends

LD242044 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The Beijing leaders, who are eager to lay their hands on American arms and war technology, have found influential advocates among representatives of the U.S. right-wing circles. Jim Lloyd, member of the House Armed Services Committee, demanded that the U.S. administration should start selling war technology to Beijing on a large scale. Lloyd has recently been to China as member of a group of U.S. congressmen. Addressing a press conference, he said that from meetings with Deng Xiaoping, vice-premier of the PRC, and other representatives of the Beijing top leadership he drew the conclusion that they were very much interested in receiving American war technology and in establishing closer relations with the United States.

In prodding official Washington to military deals with China, Lloyd recalled that Beijing had already obtained the right to produce "Spey" engines used in the British Air Force, and China was now developing with the help of West European firms her own "air-to-ground" missile systems.

The congressman said that on behalf of some U.S. aircraft companies he probed the ground for transferring U.S. aircraft technology to Beijing. Definite steps have already been taken in this direction. There is an agreement, specifically, on deliveries to China of complete automatic airfield and flight-control systems of American make. Apart from that, Lloyd said, the Beijing leaders would like to purchase in the United States the latest "F-14", "F-15" and "F-16" fighter-bombers.

Just as his new "friends," the congressman made no secret why China wanted to get U.S. war technology. He quoted Deng Xiaoping, who told the Americans that "China had underestimated Vietnam" and "will try to teach it a lesson again in the future."

The ex-secretary of state Kissinger actually solidarized with this provocative statement. Speaking in Tokyo, he said that China's criminal attack on Socialist Vietnam, was a "courageous action." Local political analysts regard these words as direct instigation of the Chinese hegemonists to new acts of aggression.

Danger Involved

LD250924 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Nikolay Turkatenko commentary]

[Text] The British DAILY TELEGRAPH says there is unrelenting interest in Beijing towards Western supplies of arms and military equipment. The Chinese seem to be especially keen on the British Harrier jump jet, the West German Leopard tank, French missiles including ground-to-air missiles and also in American military technology.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH also said Beijing takes interest in British hovercraft which can be modified for landing operations and also in a modification of the Harrier jet adapted for navy uses. Our observer Nikolay Turkatenko comments:

Some Western newspapers are asking what is in the way of launching large-scale arms and military technology supplies to China. They say there is nothing wrong with a sovereign country wishing to purchase arms and that Beijing is just as good a buyer as anyone. People who make or prompt such statements are either politically naive or they deliberately start a dangerous gamble hoping to be able to tell the Chinese leaders how all these arms should be used. It is really clear as day that in offering arms to any country one has to take into account a whole range of considerations. One should ask, for example, what is this country's reason for purchasing arms or for boosting its own military production. One should also weigh a possible threat to any third countries, and also to one's own interest resulting from any such arms sales. It is really irresponsible, to say the least, to sell advanced weapons to a country which has a record of aggression and whose leaders say openly that they prepare for a world war which they think is inevitable. This stand is taken by the present leadership in China.

All remaining doubts on this score were finally dispelled by China's aggression against Vietnam. By teaching what they called a gory lesson to Vietnam, the Chinese leaders have exposed to the world their aggressive nature and their treachery. Who could guarantee that having betrayed its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and Vietnam, China will not launch an aggression against some other country tomorrow. One does not have to be an expert to realize that there can be really no such guarantees. The Chinese leaders continue to pursue their great-power policy, and they pin their hopes, above all, on playing the American card. Mao Zedong himself, and his closest associates, always wanted to have a rapprochement with the United States. They wanted to use United States prestige in world affairs, and United States economic and military potential in order to promote their own hegemonistic policy of expansion. China's views on these matters were revealed by member of the Communist Party Politburo Geng Biao. In a speech before the students of a diplomatic academy in Beijing he said when the time comes the Chinese will tell Uncle Sam: "Alright. Be kind enough and start packing."

Nor should one forget that besides the Soviet Union and Vietnam the Chinese are also directing their subversion against countries like Burma and India. This includes laying territorial claims and giving arms and support to the separatists in these countries. And there is now mounting Chinese interference in Iran and Afghanistan. The Beijing leaders also try to use millions of ethnic Chinese who live in different countries, including the United States. In the case of Vietnam, Beijing used the position of ethnic Chinese in that country as a pretext for its aggression. And the same pretext can also be used for aggression against countries like Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. There is really no telling when, or where, will Beijing use its legions when they are equipped with modern arms. The entire adult population of China is now working 12 to 14 hours a day. The objective of this all-out labor effort is not higher popular living standards. It is designed to support the program of China's militarization and the hegemonistic adventures of the Beijing leaders. This is also the ultimate goal of China's attempts to secure advanced arms and military technology from the NATO countries.

COMMENT ON PRC'S USE OF KARAKORUM HIGHWAY FOR SUBVERSION

ID231322 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

["Beijing's Strategic Designs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 23, TASS--Construction and repair work is being conducted along the new Karakorum highway that linked Pakistan with China over the Himalayas. Chinese troops participate in this work. Writing about this today PRAVDA notes that each report on the Chinese activity along this route causes justifiable concern of neighbouring countries, above all India. Addressing chiefs of staffs of the Indian Armed Forces, India's Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram pointed to the growing strategic importance of the route.

It is quite obvious that this highway was built with far-reaching aims. It is called upon to serve the expansionist plans of the Chinese leadership. Starting from the Pakistani town of Abbotabad, the Karakorum highway is linked with the road that was built by the Chinese in the Indian territory Aksay Chin occupied by China since 1962 and by this route the Karakorum highway is connected with a network of new military-strategic communications in Tibet where large Chinese forces are concentrated.

PRAVDA points out that the highway enables China to quickly bring large numbers of troops and vast volumes of equipment to the Indian borders.

Beijing is already using the Karakorum area for subversive activity against India. The India press agency recently reported that according to the information the Indian Government has, China helped Pakistan build the road at Karakorum and also opened in the area secret courses at which Chinese specialists train sabotage groups for operations in the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir.

India cannot ignore the threat of Beijing's expansionism. In connection with the recent Chinese aggression against Vietnam, it is recalled that China is still holding 36 thousand square kilometres of the Indian territory. The construction of the Karakorum road shows that Beijing has no intention to return this territory. Beijing declares that the Aksay Chin territory which was made accessible by the road, is of vital strategic importance for China.

The Karakorum road is being used by Beijing for the subversive activity against other states, specifically against Afghanistan. It is known that by this road armaments are supplied to Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are supported by China.

ANTI-SOVIETISM OF ETHNIC CHINESE MAOIST PRESS DENOUNCED

ID241253 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Ye. Kova "Rejoinder": "Dirty Work"]

[Text] In the countries of Southeast Asia the anti-Soviet campaign being waged by the press of the ethnic Chinese living in the region--the so-called Huaqiao--has been noticeably stepped up. As is well known, they hold positions of great importance in the economies of the countries which are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], have great financial resources at their disposal and control a number of Chinese-language newspapers and magazines. It is these news media which serve as Beijing's main mouthpiece in its slander against the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

There was a particularly big splash of anti-Sovietism in this press during the recent visit to our country by Thai Prime Minister Gen K. Chamanan. In contrast to the majority of news media in Thailand and other Asian countries, which welcomed the strengthening of good relations and cooperation between the Soviet and Thai peoples, the Huaqiao press did its best to slander and misrepresent the Soviet Union's policy toward Thailand.

Thus, the Bangkok-published pro-Maoist newspaper SIAN PUAO CHON carried slanderous articles about the Soviet Union's alleged desire to "subordinate" Southeast Asia "to its influence." No less active when it comes to spreading slander is another Maoist organ in Thailand--the newspaper TONGHUA IT PAO Characteristically, Chinese propaganda makes extensive use of the Huaqiao press, citing it as an "independent" and "objective" source of information. This is the source of most of the reports of the "major battles" which are alleged to have taken place in one part of Kampuchea or another, of Vietnam's "violations" of the Chinese border, and of the fabrications about the "building of Soviet military bases" in Indochina and other such nonsense. The domestic and foreign policies of ASEAN member states are also subjected to flagrant attacks.

At the same time, when you consider the aims which Beijing sets the Huaqiao living in the Asian countries, there is nothing strange or surprising in the aforesaid newspapers' stance. They are merely carrying out Beijing's propaganda directives, chief of which are a malicious and unfounded anti-Sovietism and instruction from the Beijing leaders that everything possible be done to publicize and condone any of China's actions, including its murderous adventures in Indochina.

Dirty work! And using sordid means.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS MAO OPPONENT WANG MING ON BIRTHDAY

LD231047 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 18 April publishes on page 3, under the headline "Internationalist Communist: The 75th Anniversary of the Birth of Wang Ming," a 1,750-word article by Col B. Yarotskiy and Capt G. Barkov on the life and career of Wang Ming, a "consistent fighter for the victory of socialist revolution in China, passionate propagandist of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, courageous and implacable enemy of Maoism and advocate of inviolable friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union." The article describes Wang Ming's career in the CCP, noting that he "condemned the methods and devices which Mao Zedong instituted among the troops and which were incompatible with the nature of revolutionary armed forces." The article describes further clashes with Mao as his "anti-Sovietism and great-power policy line of world domination" became "increasingly clear at the end of the fifties." It goes on: "Wang Ming, who was in the Soviet Union for medical treatment from 1956, devoted all his talent as a polemicist and theorist to exposing Maoism as a current extremely hostile to socialism and the Chinese people's vital interests." The article concludes: "As they honor the memory of Wang Ming, one of China's prominent internationalist communists, the Soviet people are convinced that the Chinese people will eventually turn this somber page in their history and will join the ranks of fighters for peace, socialism and progress."

CPSU-JCP TALKS FORM BASIS FOR FURTHER COOPERATION

OW242326 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Apr 79 OW

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The CPSU and Japan Communist Party [JCP] delegations held preliminary talks in Moscow on 11 and 12 April, and Japanese newspapers have printed numerous commentaries on the press communique resulting from these talks. The widespread reaction was quite natural as it heralded normalization of relations between two parties with major influence in the international communist movement.

One is that the CPSU--the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the core of the political establishment of the USSR, and the greatest socialist country--which, as is known to everyone, exercises its influence on worldwide developments. The other is the JCP, which has become a remarkable political force in capitalist Japan, one of the three centers of world imperialism. The Japanese ruling circles can no longer ignore the presence of this force in their political activities.

The main result of the preliminary talks is that they opened favorable prospects for further developing and deepening friendship and cooperation between the two parties. By distorting facts, some bourgeois commentators are trying to create a wrong impression concerning this development, as if normalization would profit only one side, leaving the other in a state of subjugation and with no autonomy. They insist that some supplementary steps should be taken to insure that each side maintains its autonomy.

In an effort to further justify their own concoctions, these commentators consciously ignore the most important theme in the press communique. In this connection, it should be noted first of all that the CPSU and JCP delegates, despite the differences between the two parties over individual issues, have clearly recognized the fact that cooperation based on common tasks such as the struggle against imperialism and reactionaries and the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress is possible between them.

Could anyone regard this kind of agreement as (?an indication of control) of one party over the other? The answer is of course no. The cooperation between Soviet and Japanese communists is equally beneficial to both sides. It makes the efforts of both sides that much more effective in resolving common tasks.

For example, let us take a look at the cooperation between Soviet and Japanese communists in the struggle to safeguard peace and security among various nations. The CPSU, pursuing the foreign policy line adopted at its 25th congress, is striving to prevent a new world war, extend detente to all continents--including Asia--secure disarmament--including a ban on weapons of mass destruction--and to establish good-neighborly relations with all countries regardless of social systems. The Soviet communists also support the tenacious struggle of the Japanese communists and all progressive people in Japan against the rising movement to militarize their country. The consistent JCP efforts to scrap the Japan-U.S. military and political alliance is very favorably viewed in the Soviet Union. In the past this alliance made Japan a virtual accomplice and springboard of the United States in its ugly act of aggression against the Indochinese nations. It still continues its imperialist and reactionary nature.

Furthermore, the Soviet people know very well that the JCP is fighting the Beijing leadership's attempt to utilize the Sino-Japan treaty as a means to gain Japan's approval of its aggression against the SRV and as a means to draw Japan into practical and dangerous cooperation in carrying out its hegemonist plans in Asia.

Needless to say, cooperation and solidarity in resolving such common tasks is not merely in the interests of the two fraternal parties alone. It completely conforms with the basic interests of the Soviet and Japanese people.

In their talks the CPSU and JCP delegates reaffirmed the generally recognized principles governing mutual relationships among communist parties of various countries. We cannot but stress the importance of this fact. This development will contribute to the strengthening of mutual trust between the Soviet and Japanese communists and deal a blow to bourgeois propaganda on alleged attempts by Moscow to control various theaters of the international communist movement. The reaffirmation of these principles was carried out not onesidedly but in the form of recognizing mutual obligations to respect autonomy, independence and noninterference in the internal problems of the other party and to build their relationship on the basis of international solidarity. This of course will lead to rapid development of cooperation between the CPSU and JCP in resolving common tasks based on mutual efforts.

In the Soviet Union, the result of the CPSU-JCP Moscow talks is viewed as an important step forward in the development of relations between the Soviet and Japanese communists, as being in the interests of the two nations and as a contribution to the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan. The result of the Moscow talks has been favorably received by progressive forces in Japan. Progressive world public opinion has also welcomed it.

JAPAN'S OHIRA GREETS BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

OW241213 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Prime Minister Ohira has sent a message of greetings to Mr Brezhnev on the latter's reelection as president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The message reads: It is my wish that good-neighborly and friendly relations to help promote the cause of peace and security in the Far East and the whole world and based on mutual understanding and trust will be firmly established between our two neighboring countries. I wish you good health, Your Excellency, and great happiness for the Soviet people.

MOSCOW EXHIBITION MARKS KOREAN ARMY DAY

SK220549 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 21 April 79 SK

[Text] An exhibition opened on 21 April at the Soviet Central Armed Forces Museum, marking the anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. The articles exhibited in the exhibition show the history of the Korean patriots' struggle against the (?Japanese) imperialist militarists, the life of the soldiers of the Korean People's Army today and their combat training. The articles are also related to the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples and between the soldiers of the Soviet Army and the Korean People's Army.

Generals, officers and men of the Soviet Army, Soviet veterans who participated in the Korean liberation war, soldiers of the Moscow Garrison and representatives of social organizations participated in the opening ceremony. Military attache in the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Yi Yong-il spoke to the participants.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO USSR EXHIBITION IN KABUL

LD241540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a greetings message to visitors to the USSR national exhibition in Kabul. It says:

Dear Afghan friends, I cordially greet visitors to the USSR national exhibition in Kabul and take this opportunity to convey to the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has stepped onto the path of revolutionary transformations, wishes for success in the building of a new life. The foundations for equal and friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan were laid 60 years ago by the great Lenin. The time that has elapsed has shown convincingly that these relations correspond to the vital interests of our peoples. The people's revolution in Afghanistan, whose first anniversary you are solemnly celebrating, was a historic turning point in the life of your country, and the traditional good-neighborly relations between our countries became even more lasting and are now characterized by a spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity. The qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet-Afghan relations found its reflection in the treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation signed in Moscow on 5 December 1978. Soviet people follow the revolutionary changes taking place in Afghanistan, in the interests of the working people, with warm sympathy, as they do its struggle for the consolidation of the gains of the April revolution against the intrigues of internal reaction and foreign enemies. They regard the foreign political course being pursued by Afghanistan--its policy for peace, nonalinement, development of equal and mutually advantageous relations with all countries and the solution of moot issues through peaceful means--with deep respect.

The national exhibition of the Soviet Union will allow you to become acquainted with the life of the Soviet country, with the successes achieved by our people during the period since the day of victory for the Great October Socialist Revolution. Over a comparatively short historical period, truly grandiose changes have taken place in the Soviet Union. From a backward country it has turned into a highly developed state and a society of real political, national and social equality. In the exhibition, you will see the fruits of the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people and thus the exhibition itself can be seen as a symbol of the ardent striving of our people toward peace and progress and toward broad international cooperation in various fields of the economy, science and culture. I think that the holding of the USSR national exhibition in Kabul will serve the further strengthening of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation between the peoples of our countries.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ FORMS NEW GOVERNMENT

LD221746 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, April 21, TASS--Today the president of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, formed a new federal cabinet of ministers and administered the oath to them. Unlike the previous cabinet of ministers, another five high-ranking officers have been introduced--three generals, a marshal and an admiral. Heading the cabinet as chief martial law administrator, Ziaul Haq will be in charge of foreign affairs, science and technology, the provinces and frontier areas. Ali Ahmed Talpur was appointed minister of defense, and Mahmud A. Haroon, minister of the interior, religious and minority affairs, Uagha Shahi again became a counsellor to the president for foreign affairs. The new cabinet was formed after the resignation of the ministers-members of the Pakistan National Alliance Party.

PRAVDA REPORTS TITO SPEECH AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD240751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 79 p 7 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 April, TASS--A ceremonial session of the LCY Central Committee devoted to the 60th anniversary of the LCY, the Young Communist League and the revolutionary trade unions of Yugoslavia was held here today. J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY, delivered the report at the session.

The foundations of the LCY in 1919 marked a historic shift in the many centuries' struggle by the people's masses of the country against national oppression and social exploitation, the keynote speaker noted. The past 60 years have been a period when, as a result of the LCY's revolutionary actions, an industrially and agriculturally developed country--the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia--has arisen from the totally backward land that was prewar Yugoslavia. Describing the situation in the period of the creation of the party of Yugoslav Communists, J. Broz Tito recalled that the Great October Socialist Revolution had opened up the era of the world's socialist transformation.

During the war, he said, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia acted in the vanguard of all patriotic forces in the struggle against the occupiers and their accomplices. Our party's historical merit consists in the fact that thanks to the communists' unprecedented heroism and selflessness, after the victory it insured the essentially important preconditions for the socialist development of the new Yugoslavia.

J. Broz Tito noted that the LCY consistently adheres to a course aimed at developing socialist self-management. Describing the country's economic development in the postwar period, the keynote speaker announced that its global social product had increased 6.4 times from 1947 through 1978. Industrial production development rates have been particularly rapid. At the same time he indicated a number of urgent problems like the immoderately ambitious plans in the sphere of capital construction and the increase in prices, and in the foreign trade deficit. The keynote speaker paid great attention to international problems. The relaxation of tension is the only path toward the consolidation of peace and equal cooperation and security in Europe, he said. It is essential to make new efforts to insure that the relaxation of international tension becomes a universal world process.

Touching on relations with the Soviet Union, J. Broz Tito stressed that Yugoslavia and the LCY will continue to develop cooperation with the USSR and the CPSU.

GROMYKO, MINIC HOLD TALKS, LUNCHEON IN MOSCOW

LD242320 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, held further talks today in Moscow with Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. They continued discussion of the further development of cooperation between the two countries and parties, as well as important international problems. Today, Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of the guest from Yugoslavia. The luncheon was attended by Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Soviet ministers and other official personalities. The luncheon was also attended by Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR. During the luncheon, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Gromyko and Minic exchanged toasts. In the afternoon, Andrey Gromyko and Milos Minic continued their talks.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP SESSION OPENS IN FLORIDA

Fear of W. European Protests

LD241748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Dronin and Georgiy Dhargelov]

[Text] Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, will talk about the course of the SALT talks today to those participating in the session of the Nuclear Planning Group of the North Atlantic bloc, which is taking place today at the U.S. air base of Homestead, Florida. However, the central place at this meeting of NATO defense ministers will be occupied by issues of a far from peaceful nature. As UPI reports, basic attention is to be focused on the modernization of 7,000 units of tactical nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe. The United States has offered its partners two options: the improved, Pershing-2 missile, and the ground version of the cruise missile, with an operating radius of more than 2,000 kilometers. It is not out of the question that Washington should again endeavor to raise the issue of deploying neutron weapons in Western Europe. By the way, the Pershing and cruise missiles are both capable of carrying nuclear warheads, including neutron ones.

The news agency notes that the participants in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session will not rush into final decisions. One of the reasons, in the opinion of UPI, is that the defense ministers are afraid that the reinforcement of NATO's nuclear missile potential with new U.S. weapons might elicit a wave of protest in the Western European countries like that against the neutron bomb.

Missile Modernization Most Important

LD242028 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 24, TASS--A regular session of the Nuclear Planning Group of NATO opened today at the U.S. air base in Homestead, Florida, in the atmosphere of utter secrecy. Taking part in the two-day conference are NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, Supreme Allied Commander of NATO forces in Europe General Alexander Haig, U.S. defence secretary and defence ministers of seven West European NATO countries, high-placed NATO military.

Newspapers stress that the participants in the conference are to adopt a number of the most important military decisions in the entire 30-year history of the aggressive military bloc. And though the debates at the conference are held behind closed doors, some information that leaked into the press makes it possible to reach the conclusion that NATO strategists regard the working out of the plans of further build-up of the nuclear missile arsenal of the bloc and its "modernisation" as the most important thing.

The session in Homestead is discussing the alternative plans for deployment in the territory of West European NATO countries of new types of U.S. nuclear weapons--the modified version of the Pershing-2 missile with an increased range, of cruise missiles with ground or air basing, the absolutely new type of a mobile missile of a medium range. Going by reports of Western news agencies, there were no principled objections from the NATO military circles to these plans formed on the basis of U.S. proposals. It is only discussed what projects should be chosen and also who and in what volume will be financing them.

According to the New York TIMES the United States is bringing pressure on allies, striving to achieve the early approval of the U.S. plan so as to adopt it at the meeting of the NATO Council before the end of the year. The New York TIMES writes, quoting officials in the U.S. Department of Defence, that the United States, besides that, will try to raise at the session the question of deployment of U.S. neutron weapons. The newspaper points out that the Pentagon and the National Security Council believe it is high time for the White House to revise the decision that was adopted earlier, the decision under which production of the neutron bomb was deferred.

Attempting to neutralise the resistance of broad political circles and public of West European countries to the new round of nuclear arms race, NATO leaders intensified the noisy propaganda campaign. Rehashing allegations about "Soviet military menace" they cry to justify further build-up of NATO's military arsenal which contradict peoples' striving for peace and detente.

CORRESPONDENT REFUTES FRG JOURNAL'S FABRICATION OF REMARKS

LD201722 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

["Dirty Fabrication"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--Some rightist Turkish papers have been carrying tendentious reports of late, based on the publication by Karl Krueger, a West German correspondent of the STERN magazine, about "remarks" allegedly made to him by TASS correspondent in Ankara Aleksey Yerovchenkov. Grossly distorting the words of the Soviet journalist, and flouting all journalistic ethical traditions, the STERN's author set himself the unseemly goal of discrediting the USSR news agency and casting a shadow on Soviet-Turkish relations of friendship and business-like cooperation. It is deplorable that the fabrication found space in the pages of STERN, and was snatched up by some press bodies in Turkey.

A. Yerovchenkov, who carries out his correspondent's mission in Ankara, sent a letter to the agency in which he firmly refutes the STERN fabrications. "In connection with the report carried by STERN magazine about my 'remarks' in a talk with K. Krueger, I state that his publication is a gross fabrication, pursuing unseemly political goals. I deny his falsifications."

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NEUTRALITY, USSR

LD241219 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Yulian Semenov interview "in Vienna" with Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr under rubric "Topical Interview": "Willibald Pahr: 'For Detente and Trust in Europe'"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Yulian Semenov, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's own correspondent in the FRG and Austria, has met with Foreign Minister W. Pahr in Vienna. Doctor Pahr kindly agreed to answer his questions.

[Question] Mr Minister, what is your assessment of the state of relations between the Soviet Union and Austria?

[Answer] As a result of my official visit to Moscow last December I have come to the conclusion that both the Soviet Union and Austria highly rate the level of relations between our countries. [paragraph continues]

Since 1955--that is, the signing of the state treaty--our relations have been developing consistently and can be described as extremely good.

[Question] Do you believe that untapped reserves exist in the relations between our countries?

[Answer] I can answer that question with a categorical "yes." Precisely because the relations between our countries are very good, links in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres cannot to totallyexhausted. I believe that much remains to be done precisely in the sphere of scientific, cultural and economic cooperation since this in turn contributes to developing political relations. In the sphere of economic cooperation, Austria and the Soviet Union have achieved notable successes. The meeting between Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made it possible to discuss a number of proposals and projects which will contribute still more to further developing our economic relations.

Last December I continued the talks about this in Moscow and in particular I discussed the possibility of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria in third countries--a project to which we attach great importance. We regarded as evidence of friendly cooperation the fact that during the recent energy crisis the Soviet Union continued--without any restrictions--to deliver oil and natural gas to Austria.

In the cultural sphere our relations are determined by the cooperation agreement signed in 1968. We attach great importance to cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union. This summer an exhibition of drawings from the Albertina Museum's collection will come to Moscow and an exchange between the Vienna Museum of Art History and Moscow and Leningrad museums is planned for next year. The Vienna Symphony Orchestra will go to Moscow in 1980.

[Question] What are your impressions of your visit to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Unfortunately I have visited the Soviet Union only once so far. During my official visit I went to Moscow and Leningrad. Both cities impressed me greatly not only with their new buildings but also with the way that you conserve historical monuments. I was struck by the scope of preparatory work for the Olympics in Moscow. I saw what progress you have made in this direction and I can cordially congratulate you on this.

[Question] What advantages does Austria derive from the policy of neutrality?

[Answer] Austria takes a very serious view of its neutrality and the commitments stemming from it. Permanent neutrality is enshrined in the constitutional law and we see it as the opportunity to safeguard our independence. But we also see it as an opportunity to contribute to the relaxation of tension and to the preservation of peace throughout the world. We believe that the neutrality which Austria pursues imposes on us the duty to implement a qualified [kvalifitsirovannyy] policy of independence. But, on the other hand, this neutrality gives us a great degree of freedom of action so that it benefits cooperation among the peoples. We have proved by our participation in the United Nations and also in the preparation of the Helsinki conference and during the Belgrade meetings that we always pursue an active foreign policy designed to overcome tension of every kind. For this reason we believe that, on the basis of our neutrality, we can--at least sometimes--be a kind of bridge between blocs.

[Question] What is your assessment of the peace proposals formulated in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at his meeting with voters in Moscow?

[Answer] We all read with great interest President Brezhnev's 2 March 1979 speech and noted primarily the Soviet leader's new proposals in the sphere of disarmament, the renunciation of the use of force, and measures to create trust. President Brezhnev's proposals are a very interesting complex of measures which, in our opinion, could well be the basis for detailed interstate talks in this sphere, primarily between the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. As you know, Austria has no significant military potential and for precisely that reason is especially interested in specific disarmament moves. Since disarmament assumes a definite measure of mutual trust and trust cannot exist without disarmament, we are particularly interested in the implementation of confidence-building measures as envisaged in the all-European conference Final Act and taking into account their further development on the basis of President Brezhnev's proposals.

LABOR 'CLEAR THINKING' ON FOREIGN POLICY IN UK ELECTIONS

LD211130 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Next comes "A Glance at the British Scene". In it, Vladimir Vyazov reviews some foreign policy aspects of the election campaign in Britain:

The election campaign seems to have flooded Britain with speeches, statements, declarations and promises. For the most part they concern domestic issues and foreign policy appears to be pushed into the background. Still, it too figured quite prominently in all these statements of intent. Indeed, the country seems to be entering a period of clear thinking on foreign policy issues, especially when that thinking is examined against the background of the recent past, the present and the general state of international affairs in practical terms.

Let me quote from the election manifesto issued by Labor on the 9th of this month, following its defeat in the House of Commons which ended its term of office since 1974, forcing it to fight both for a seat in Westminster and also for ministerial portfolios in Whitehall. "We will use Britain's influence to strengthen world peace and defeat world poverty"--that is how James Callaghan formulates his country's main foreign policy goal in his preface to the manifesto. I would not hesitate to say that the foreign policy section of the manifesto contains certain pronouncements that indicate a realistic approach to international affairs. I quote once again: Europe, James Callaghan says further in his preface, has been at peace for over 30 years, but ours is still a dangerous world with more armaments than ever before. Labor will keep Britain strong, but we will also work hard for disarmament.

Also noteworthy in my view are the propositions that are crucial to Labor's policy and say that the pursuit of peace, development and disarmament by strengthening the process of detente will be Labor policy. And further, it is said in the manifesto, we will seek to improve relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe as well as with China. In short, one of the main points in the manifesto calls for working for peace, disarmament, detente and better East-West relations, the West in this formula now including China.

If this course is followed consistently, this can obviously only benefit Britain and the other Western countries, just as it can only benefit the East and the whole world. The whole question is: What does a consistent policy mean in this context? What sort of continuity can be expected in this area? This is no trivial question. The fact is that the Labor government's foreign policy in recent years has been highly contradictory. At times its words and deeds did not tally. Good formulas were not backed by adequate deeds. And even political declarations, at times, conflicted with earlier proclaimed intentions.

Undoubtedly, the electorate who gave Labor its mandate to govern the country could today reproach the government for having been inconsistent in implementing the Labor Party's foreign policy program. But how in that case is the electorate to react to the foreign policy program of the Conservatives? The Tories have certainly been anything but inconsistent. While in opposition, they appear to have done everything possible to prod the Callaghan government into a tougher foreign policy line. There were not only the Tory demands for bigger arms allocations, for unconditionally starting supplies of modern British arms to the Beijing regime. In effect, the Tory efforts were directed at torpedoing East-West detente and deliberately setting up obstacles on the road to mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Conservatives' election manifesto elaborates in its foreign policy section on this approach to international affairs: the approach of opponents of an East-West dialog or relaxation. In her election speech in Birmingham the Tory leader, Mrs Thatcher, unambiguously pledged to spend more on military needs, even above the 3 percent stipulated in the decisions taken by the NATO Council last May. By offering such a program, the Tories evidently count on winning particular approval in Washington, especially among the American hawks who long for a return to the cold war. The Conservative manifesto also points to the importance of maintaining an effective British nuclear potential and [words indistinct] of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. As THE GUARDIAN has just remarked, if the Tories maintain this attitude to SALT on coming to office this will have very grave consequences. All the signs thus indicate that in foreign policy the Tories are indeed prepared to adopt an extreme attitude. It even seems to me that in her Birmingham speech Mrs Thatcher took some pleasure in recalling her reputation of the iron lady. But will this be of any pleasure to the rank-and-file taxpayer and voter in Britain, who the Tories expect to foot the bill for their ambitious and risky foreign policy schemes? I'm not at all sure that this is so, or that the British generally will be pleased to have their spokesman in international affairs speak the language of the cold war.

STATE OF EMERGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS IN TURKEY REPORTED

LD242122 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 24, TASS--With the political situation in the country still tense because of actions of extremist elements, the National Security Council of Turkey has taken a decision to recommend that the government should prolong for another two months the state of emergency imposed earlier in 13 vilayets of the republic. The National Security Council also recommended that the state of emergency be introduced in another six vilayets of the country.

ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN PORTUGAL DECRIED

LD222117 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Summary of report from Lisbon by Igor Fesunenko published in latest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA: "Offensive Against the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The fact that 5 years after the April revolution Portugal has already had 10 governments shows the instability of the political situation in the country.

As always happens in the capitalist world, Igor Fesunenko says, any economic crisis is unfailingly accompanied by inflation. While in the overwhelming majority of sectors of the Portuguese economy and in the sphere of services the workers' salaries have been frozen for more than 2 years, the cost of living is constantly going up. It is no wonder that strikes are spreading.

In their attempt to isolate the working class from the influence of Intersindical, the Socialist, Social Democratic and Centrist parties decided to form a yellow trade union, the so-called UGT [General Workers Federation]. In a news conference for foreign journalists, the divisionists sought to present themselves as a democratic alternative to Intersindical which, in their words, supports the dictatorship of the communist party over the workers movement.

Under the propaganda veneer of their gibberish, however, one can easily see that their main goal is to turn the class struggle into some kind of reforms. When I asked about the UGT stand on the barreto [revised agrarian reform] law, one of the organizers of the news conference, made the following statement in an effort to rescue the situation: The law is the law and must be observed.

The attempts to divide the trade union movement are coupled with major attacks against the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. According to a note issued by the Information and Propaganda Department of the PCP Central Committee, the reactionary forces are worried about the strength of the people's movement and have stepped up their anti-communist and provocative activities. They are seeking to cause confusion, which is necessary for their plans to wipe out the democratic gains. The document issued by the PCP Central Committee stresses that intrigues, lies, slander and terrorism are the methods used by reaction. The struggle against them is inseparable from the overall struggle of the Portuguese people in defense of the Constitution and democracy.

SHIBAYEV HEADS AUCCTU TEAM ON FRENCH VISIT STARTING 20 APR

LD201822 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1613 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of Soviet trade unions headed by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of AUCCTU, left for France today at the invitation of the General Confederation of Workers.

KONOTOP HEADS CPSU DELEGATION ON VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD211438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1052 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--At the invitation of the Board of the Workers Communist Party of Sweden, a CPSU delegation headed by Vasiliy Konotop, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Moscow Obkom, left Moscow for Stockholm.

SPANISH ATTITUDES TO USSR FAVORABLE DESPITE 'RECENT PAST'

LD201529 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 18 April Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word "Letter From Madrid" by correspondent L. Kamynin, under the heading "We are Discovering Russia.... " Kamynin describes favorable reactions in Spain to Soviet books, theater and music and quotes Madrid's EL PUEBLO newspaper on the "favorable prospects opened up by the signing, in particular, of the Soviet-Spanish agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation." The article also quotes favorable comment by Spanish citizens on cultural and trade contacts. It concludes that "reasonable arguments" are now "gaining the upper hand, although it is not easy to wash away the legacy of the recent past," noting that "Spaniards are increasingly finding out the truth about our country" and becoming convinced of the tremendous potential of our cooperation in our mutual interests."

SAUDI ARABIA SEVERS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD232012 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Amman, April 23, TASS--Saudi Arabia severed its diplomatic relations with Egypt in response to the signing by Cairo of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The decision, according to the news agency of Saudi Arabia was approved at today's meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Reasons for Diplomatic Break

LD241655 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been officially announced in Riyadh that Saudi Arabia has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Egypt. This decision was issued on the day that followed Kuwait's decision to do the same. In this way the overwhelming majority of Arab countries (?are implementing) the resolution of the Baghdad Arab conference to impose political and economic sanctions on As-Sadat's regime in retaliation for the signing of the capitulationist unilateral deal with Israel under U.S. auspices.

It is noteworthy that Washington has done its utmost to prevent Saudi Arabia from implementing the Baghdad resolutions. Following the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian collusion [word indistinct] Saudi Arabia and Jordan [words indistinct], so much so that Washington resorted to direct threats that it would deprive aid. The American press reported that the so-called aid to Riyadh on the pretext of guaranteeing the security of the Saudi regime has come under discussion. At the same time a number of U.S. congressmen and members of the press uncouthly attacked Saudi Arabia and called on it to yield to U.S. orders.

The reason for such an attitude toward those whom Washington not long ago described as "friends and allies" and the disregard shown to the Saudi's dignity is well known: Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo realize the extent of the possible effects of the Baghdad resolutions if the latter were to be implemented through concerted action by the Arab world. As for Saudi Arabia, it has special reasons for decisively confronting the U.S.-Israel-Egyptian unilateral deal. This is because this deal in addition to the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation of the vast Arab territories and the deprivation of the Palestinians of their legitimate rights, actually provides legal status to Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem with its Muslim holy places. Now, when the whole Islamic world is preparing to celebrate Islam's 14th century, the question of liberating the Arab part of Jerusalem draws special attention.

At the end of the current month, Muslims in the Arab states and other countries have decided to observe the day of Jerusalem under the slogan of combatting Israeli annexation. It is natural that Saudi Arabia, the homeland of Muslims and the land of all the main Islamic holy places, cannot adopt an indifferent attitude toward this just struggle by Arabs and Muslims. The liberation of Jerusalem is one of the inevitable conditions for a just settlement in the Middle East--conditions which the separate deal ignores.

TASS Comment

LD241812 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Lvov writes:

The ring of boycott is tightening around the Anwar as-Sadat regime in the Arab world. Following the Government of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia announced the breaking-off of diplomatic relations.

This decision was taken in Riyadh in protest against the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty.

And although official Cairo is trying to pretend that nothing special had occurred, the consequences of the decisions taken in Kuwait and in Riyadh are probably difficult to overestimate. The Washington POST writes that these actions actually left As-Sadat in a political isolation in the Arab world.

One can imagine serious consequences of an econmic boycott of Egypt if one takes it into consideration that the financial and economic assistnce to Egypt by Arab countries over the past five years (1973-1978) is estimated at approximately 17 billion dollars and that the lion's share of the appropriations was provided by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. And right, of course, is the French LES ECHOS which comes to the conclusion that the Arab boycott makes the As-Sadat regime increasingly dependent on U.S. support. If one compares available facts on this score it is not difficult to see that it is a question, first of all, of turning Egypt into a Mideast satellite of the USA and of vesting it with the functions of a U.S. "gendarme" in the region.

A group of U.S. servicemen whose main task is to appraise the country's military potential and requirements for weapons is already in Egypt. It is no secret to anyone against whom the barrels of Egyptian guns will be directed in this situation. Against the Arab states' unity of action, against the movement for national and social emancipation in the region.

The psychological effect which the Arab boycott is having on the Egyptians should be taken into consideration, too. As-Sadat's growing isolation in the Arab world only accentuates the gap between the Egyptian ruling group and the Egyptian people itself. Neither the 'referendum' farce nor the official authorities' talk of 'deepening democracy' can conceal the evident thing--how far that the As-Sadat regime's adventuristic plans are from the genuine interests of Egypt and other Arab peoples.

ISRAEL STEPS UP INTRIGUES AGAINST NON-EGYPTIAN ARABS

LD210740 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Consequences"]

[Text] The latest farce has just been played out on Cairo's political stage. We are talking about the "referendum" staged by the Egyptian authorities for the approval of the separate deal with Israel.

"There is no need to resort to magic or a computer to guess the results of the Egyptian referendum," AFP has reported ironically. "They will be almost 100 percent 'for' it." AFP was not wrong. The outcome of the Egyptian's "will" was determined in advance, both by political repressions and by special juggling with the issues. The Egyptian leadership needed the rubber-stamping of popular "approval" of the separate treaty with Israel to try to free itself of responsibility for the deal concluded with Tel Aviv behind the back of the Arab peoples and to the detriment of their interests. Meanwhile, the dangerous consequences of this deal are already evident now; they cannot be concealed behind the cover of a "referendum."

The Israeli aggressors who have secured for themselves a free hand and ensured a tranquil "Egyptian rear" have now stepped up their intrigues against the other Arab peoples. Lebanon and the Palestine resistance movement have become the targets of their provocations. And again peaceful towns, populated localities in the south of Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps located there are brutally bombed. A course has been taken for splitting that Arab country. Israeli puppet Major Haddad has even proclaimed the "independence" of south Lebanon's zone controlled by Israel, and his detachments opened fire on the UN troops. [paragraph continues]

Such actions clearly sanctioned by Tel Aviv may mean only one thing--an attempt at implementing the old plans of the Zionists for the annexation of a part of Lebanon.

The deal with Cairo has stimulated the appetites of the Israeli leaders also as regards the captured Arab lands. The setting up of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory will not be affected by the conclusion of the peace treaty with Egypt, Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin, declares with cynical frankness. "The process of normalization of our relations with Egypt, he claims, "is in no way connected with our full right to settle in Judea, Samaria and in the Gaza Strip." "Israel will not go from the occupied Golan Heights, even if a peace treaty is reached with Syria," he is echoed by A. Sharon, Israeli agriculture minister.

These are the results of the policy of connivance with the aggressor. Cairo's calculations to camouflage its betrayal by a fig leaf of some "referendum" are futile. A genuine referendum, a genuine expression of the will by the Arab peoples, were expressed at the Baghdad conference, in the course of mass demonstrations of protest against the Egyptian-Israeli deal and its American accomplices.

IRANIAN PARTIES, U.S.-ISRAEL SUBVERSION, USSR TIES VIEWED

LD241417 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 16 Signed to Press 12 Apr 79 pp 12, 13 LD

[IZVESTIYA correspondent Ashraf Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Iran: A Republic Born in the Fire of a People's Uprising"--first graf is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Tehran--The antipopular pro-American monarchist regime in Iran was overthrown at the beginning of the year as a result of mass actions. In the 30-31 March national referendum 97 percent of the participants in the poll favored the establishment of a republican system. The Islamic Republic of Iran was accordingly proclaimed. A new stage has opened up in the life of that ancient country. The implementation of long-overdue political and socioeconomic transformations and the struggle to consolidate national independence are the next tasks. However, the situation remains complex. Promonarchist and counterrevolutionary circles, inspired and financed by the CIA and by the subversive spy services of other imperialist states, have not laid down their arms. They are provoking bloody clashes, inflaming national differences and hindering the organization of economic life.

In the struggle to liquidate the monarchy most national patriotic organizations which participated in the influential mass movement led by Ayatollah Khomeyni supported the forming of an Islamic republic in the country. The largest of these organizations is the National Front, which regards itself as having inherited the policy of Prime Minister Mossadeq, who nationalized the oil industry in 1951 and was overthrown 2 years later with the CIA's participation. The National Front combines a number of parties and groupings which advocate nationalist and democratic positions and reflects the interests of the lower and middle national bourgeoisie, part of the intelligentsia and some students.

Relations among the various political groups and parties, even when these express similar standpoints, are often clouded by the influence of old, rigid notions created under the influence of the shah's propaganda.

The Iranian People's Party (Tudeh) is encountering many difficulties. After many years of savage persecution it is resuming its activity in the country. As a result of propaganda hostile to the people and supported by Western agencies the idea has been sown that Tudeh is a party hostile to Iran's interests and acting for the benefit of "third countries." However, nothing is said concerning the fact that in the forties and fifties Tudeh was the most popular party among the people and that it selflessly defended working people's interests.

Today the prestige of the Tudeh Party in Iran is in resurgence. Its vast international experience and carefully conceived, consistent and precise position on many complex problems of domestic life are winning it the people's deserved respect.

Ayatollah Taleqani, one of Khomeyni's closest comrades-in-arms, said of the Tudeh Party: "In the struggle against the shah's despotic regime the Iranian communists gave up their lives, suffered the tortures of the secret police and remained confined in prison for many years.... Since the Islamic government will be created on the principles of freedom and justice the communists can also be free, both in the expression of ideas and in organization."

The first and second issues of the weekly newspaper MARDOM (THE PEOPLE), issued by the People's Party (Tudeh) Central Committee, were published in Tehran at the end of March. When I learned of the publication of the first issue and rushed to the nearest kiosk there were no newspapers left.

"They have sold out," smiled the familiar kiosk attendant. "Do not be surprised that in Iran there are so many people sympathizing with that courageous party! After decades on alien soil [na chuzhbine] its activists have remained inflexible fighters, loyal to their homeland."

Ayatollah Khomeyni, taking account of the Tudeh Party's prestige among the working masses, called on Iran's communists to support the idea of an Islamic revolution.

Responding to Ayatollah Khomeyni's appeal and attaching great importance to maintaining the unity of all antimonarchist and democratic forces in the face of the threat of restoration of the monarchy, and also realistically taking into account the fact that at the present historical moment this task can only be carried out by forces rallied under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni and progressive circles of the Shi'ite priesthood, the People's Party (Tudeh) Central Committee called on the people's masses in the country to vote for an Islamic republic. N. Kianouri, first secretary of the Tudeh Party Central Committee, stated in an interview with the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK: "We support Khomeyni's initiative, namely the creation of an Islamic republic, the abolition of the monarchy and the convocation of a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution by virtue of which a national government will come to power and the domination of the imperialists will be ended.... This is not a temporary tactic but our serious and precise position."

A new party--the Islamic Republic Party--has appeared in the country's political arena. It is regarded as having great significance in defending Islamic ideas. Branches of the party have already been created in almost all the country's major cities. The Islamic Republic Party is the only party created on a purely religious basis.

Savak, Mossad and Their U.S. Patrons

The Iranian people have to build a new life while under the incessant fire from reaction. This applies primarily to agents of SAVAK, the shah's now-disbanded secret police, whose activity to this day is directed by the CIA.

The CIA, which in 1953 organized the overthrow of the Mossadeq government and the restoration of the monarchy, is not resting on past laurels. But this time the many methods which have also been tested in other countries have proved unsuccessful. It is well known that the shah's secret police, SAVAK, was created under CIA guidance and that its agents were trained in the United States. The Americans had not only their own instructors but also agents in that organization's ranks. Lists of them were published recently in the Journals IRAN SHAHR and OMID-E IRAN.

Patriots stormed the Sultanabad Barracks--SAVAK headquarters--back in the first days of the revolution. They were met by the sight of an entire underground city, whose technical equipment probably exceeded the imagination even of visionaries. All the operations there were devised with the use of a computer. There was a file there on almost everybody, recording even such details as a person's tastes, the route he took when walking or driving to work, the cigarettes he smoked, how and with whom he like to pass the time and so forth. The computer could quickly produce any information. All the equipment was supplied from the United States. SAVAK's eyes and ears (and also those of the CIA) were in virtually all offical premises in state establishments and every room in hotels and student lecture halls.

Espionage against the Soviet Union was by no means the least of the CIA's tasks in Iran, along with the struggle against the "internal communist movement." Supersensitive U.S. electronic reconnaissance stations were installed in regions directly adjacent to the Soviet border near Bandar Shah on the shores of the Caspian and at Kabkam, an uninhabited spot in the mountains 130 kilometers south of Meshed. The Kabkam station, known as "Big Ear," was technically equipped "to next century's standards," as CIA officials flagrantly boasted. When we two Soviet correspondents met with Information and Propaganda Minister N. Minatchi to offer congratulations on the victory of the Iranian revolution he remarked:

"The liquidation of the U.S. military and spy bases on our soil directed against the Soviet Union is a major victory."

The Israeli intelligence service Mossad is implicated no less than the CIA in subversive activity against the Iranian revolution. The Iranians believe that Mossad is to be found wherever the CIA is. And Israeli intelligence has always shown great interest in Iranian affairs. Not only SAVAK personnel but also military cadres were trained in Israel. Israeli pilots in their turn underwent flying training in ultramodern U.S. aircraft in Iran. It was discovered when patriots seized the Israeli trade offices in Kah Street, Tehran, that it had been converted into a major spy center fitted out with electronic equipment and an enormous card index.

When it became obvious that the people's revolution was winning and that top-secret U.S. spy equipment and weapons, including the Phoenix missile, could fall into the patriots' hands Mossad saboteurs were sent secretly to Tehran. According to the Iranian press they burned the secret equipment on bases in the region of Mehrabad Airport and took out of the country weapons worth more than $3 billion, although Iran had already paid for these. The Israeli agents, many of whom were born in Iran and speak fluent Persian, participated in organizing the flight from Tehran of SAVAK personnel and former state officials--minions of the shah. These people were taken to Israel in aircraft of the El Al Airline Company. The Israeli agents provided the same service for people who had committed crimes against the Iranian people. Mossad helped corrupt politicians, officials and high-ranking army officers to take out large sums of money stolen from the people.

According to the semi-offficial Israeli press, the events in Iran were like an earthquake for Tel Aviv. Apart from the political blow it was an irreparable blow to Israel's economic potential and particularly its energy potential, as a result of the halt in Iranian oil deliveries.

"If in addition the Iranians and the PLO cooperate in the struggle against Israel, that will be yet another serious cause for concern," Moshe Dayan said after PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Iran. That is why the CIA and Mossad are both doing everything possible to undermine the basis of the revolution in Iran.

"Certain forces supported from abroad," Prime Minister M. Bazargan said on Tehran television and radio in connection with the referendum result, "are striving to regain authority, either by reinstating the shah's monarchy or in some other way. But they will not achieve their aims. Moreover, these forces are attempting with foreign support to weaken the revolution and to prevent its final victory. They are unwilling to accept such 'losses' to the capitalist world as the liquidation of the oil consortium's domination in our country and the cessation of aid to Zionist and racist regimes. They are unhappy about Iran's rapprochement with the PLO and with other steps by the new authority. Complications immediately arise in whatever area the government begins to take steps. The vestigial supporters of the regime, who remain everywhere, are organizing demonstrations and committing acts of sabotage."

But the people of Iran and the government are fully determined to rebuff these reactionary intrigues.

To the Future With Hope

The revolutionary government has to think about strengthening the country's security. To this end a national guard, selected from among representatives of the patriotic youth tested in the revolution, is being created. Another important task is the creation of a new people's army. There is heated controversy over what kind of army it will be. At present there is no army in the generally accepted meaning, apart from naval forces in the Persian Gulf and certain air force units. The shah's entire former army collapsed in the very first days of the revolution under the blows of the armed people. General Taqi Riyahi, who was appointed recently as defense minister in the Iranian Provisional Government to replace Admiral Madani, told a correspondent of the official information agency PARS that the army must be reorganized.

... Relations between the new Iranian Government and the Soviet Government are developing. During the Iranian people's struggle against the monarchy the USSR resolutely sided with the Iranian revolution and did everything to prevent outside interference in Iran's affairs and to block plans for armed intervention against the revolution. The leaders of the new Iran have spoken highly of the position on the part of the northern neighbor. "Our country wants to maintain sincere, friendly relations with the USSR and will not consent to be a base of aggression or propaganda against it," Iranian Foreign Minister K. Sanjabi stated recently.

However, opponents of closer relations between Iran and the Soviet Union, local reaction and imperialist agents are doing everything possible to cause friction between the two frindly peoples. They are attempting to launch slanderous rumors about "Soviet interference" in Iranian affairs, the "infiltration of Soviet agents," the Soviet Union's "interests" in "dismembering" Iran and the USSR's "essential hostility" to "all Muslim countries."

However, the leaders of the revolutionary movement and all patriots in Iran reject these vain efforts by those unfriendly to our countries. The goodneighborly relations between the two peoples are undergoing further development in the new conditions. The Esfahan metallurgical plant, constructed with the assistance of the USSR, with its entire range of mineral and coal mines is the only heavy industry enterprise in Iran not to have halted work in the current complicated economic situation. During the struggle against the monarchy the Iranians displayed touching concern for Soviet specialists and their families, supplying them with goods and insuring their safety. Our peoples' friendship has been tested by years of sincere relations. Nobody will succeed in embroiling them and upsetting them. About 150 industrial projects in Iran have been or are being constructed with Soviet assistance. Tens of thousands of ordinary Iranians have found work and learned skills in them. [paragraph continues]

Vast reserves of coal and iron have been discovered by the efforts of Soviet specialists. Mineral and coal mines have been constructed. These enterprises are the basis of Iran's industry. From the very beginning they have belonged to the state.

The policy of friendship, goodneighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union has the support of the current government and of the broad people's masses in Iran.

KORDESTAN POLITICIAN SAYS REACTION PROVOKED NAQADEH VIOLENCE

LD241930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Abdul Rahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the Democratic Kordestan Party of Iran, in an interview with AFP, said that the armed clashes between the different religious and political groups in Naqadeh are a result of the provocations of reactionary elements, whose aim it is to aggravate the enmity among the masses, and to incite the Turkish Shi'ites and Kurdish Sunnis in the city against each other.

Despite reaching an agreement on a cease-fire, occasional exchanges of fire are taking place in Naqadeh, and government forces have entered the city to reconcile the opposing factions and to maintain law and order. Abdul Rahman Qasemlu said that the Democratic Kordestan Party of Iran has requested the Kurds to cooperate with the government forces.

CEASE-FIRE IN NAQADEH; ARAB-IRANIAN SQUABBLES IN SOUTH

LD241600 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 24, TASS--Iran's democratic forces denounce yesterday's assassination of General M.W. Gharani, a former chief of the General Staff of the national armed forces of the country. The responsibility for this crime, says a statement issued by the Tudeh Party and circulated here, fully rests with the agents of the disbanded secret policy SAVAK and hangers-on of the imperialists.

According to Tehran radio, a new ceasefire agreement was signed in the Iranian town of Naqadeh following talks between representatives of governmental troops, Kurds and Turks.

Nevertheless, exchanges of fire flare up from time to time between the confronting sides. A. Qasemlu, the secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran, asked one of the leaders of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Taleqani, to take part in the settlement of the conflict.

Disturbing news also comes from the southern Iranian province of Khuzestan, where Arabs account for a large proportion of the population. Hakani, the religious leader of the Sunni Arabs of south Iranian provinces, said that the actions by members of revolutionary committees against the Arab population of the province were increasingly irritating the people of Khuzestan and fostered Arab-Iranian squabbles.

REPORTAGE ON RHODESIAN ELECTIONS CONTINUE

Muzorewa New Prime Minister

LD241804 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, April 24, TASS--Abel Muzorewa, whose political grouping has won the election staged by the racists, will become the new "prime minister" in Rhodesia, it is reported by Salisbury.

Muzorewa was member of the "provisional" puppet Smith government. He is known by his allegiance to close links with the Republic of South Africa and Western countries' interests in the south of the African Continent.

The "Africanisation" of the facade of the racist Rhodesia regime will thus change nothing in the actual state of affairs in the country where the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people--the Patriotic Front--has been barred, as before, from participation in the government.

Western Hypocrisy

LD242040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1526 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Sergey Kulik, TASS political observer, writes:

And so the "elections at gunpoint" in Rhodesia have ended. Regardless of the returns, it is clear to everybody that the results had been decided beforehand. Falsifying the "mass participation" of African people in this farce, driving them to polling stations by guns and bayonets, the racists will be even less scrupulous when counting the votes...

The Western press makes no secret of why Smith needs the window-dressing with "high voter activity." Attempting to gain the participation of Africans in the elections at any cost, Smith has striven to demonstrate to the West that the majority of the local population allegedly supports "the internal settlement" and that this gives New York and London legal grounds for recognizing the puppet government, which will be set up on the basis of these elections. The West has done a lot to help the racists organize this farce. More than 70 foreign observers, including a 50-member "delegation" sent by the U.S. Senate, hurried to Rhodesia to confirm the unbiased character of Smith's adventure.

As the French LE MATIN noted, the "pick" of rightist forces of the West went to Salisbury, closing their eyes to the siege situation and the pressure brought to bear by the racists on the Africans, to testify to the "free" nature of the racist-style elections. In sending their representatives to Rhodesia, the Western powers are blatantly violating the UN Security Council resolution, according to which any elections under the supervision of the racists are declared illegal, and their results invalid. Such actions have again demonstrated to the whole world that the West is actively supporting the illegal Rhodesian regime and approves of the methods by which the Salisbury clique is trying to stay in power.

Why is this being done? As Congressman S. Solarz, one of the American "delegates" admitted in Salisbury, the "'legality of the elections' in Rhodesia gives the West the opportunity to recognize the Salisbury government," and also to officially lift the economic sanctions against Rhodesia. Britain's Conservatives are also ready to follow Washington's example in the event they come to power.

And this is what the West proposes to pay for extending the life of the Ian Smith regime: "As soon as economic sanctions are lifted, we will be able to propose broad income sectors for investing foreign capital," Smith himself said. Playing second fiddle are two of the most odious figures in Smith's puppet state--Muzorewa and Sithole. In exchange for recognition they will swear to Washington and London that they will reliably preserve the economic and political interests of the West in southern Africa.

All this means that, behind the propaganda clamor aimed at whitewashing their double-dealing position in the eyes of independent Africa, Washington, London and some of their Western allies will go on to recognize the puppet Salisbury regime.

"Political hypocrisy," is how the Western position regarding the racists was summed up by one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, J. Nkomo. He stressed that the front rejects the results of the "elections" in Rhodesia and will struggle with arms in their hands to achieve the genuine freedom and independence of their motherland.

USSR CRUISER BRIEFLY VISITS LUANDA; NETO VISITS SHIP

LD240923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Capt 1st Class G. Savichev report: "Soviet Ships Visit Angola"]

[Text] Luanda, 11 April--The antisubmarine cruiser Minsk made a brief visit to Angola as part of a detachment of Soviet ships. The Soviet seamen familiarized themselves with the Angolan capital--the city and port of Luanda and its sights, visited the museum of the People's Armed Forces of the Liberation of Angola and had friendly meetings with residents in the city and Angolan naval seamen.

The cruiser Minsk was visited by A. Neto, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of Angola. He was met on board the ship by V. Loginov, USSR ambassador to Angola, and the detachment's command. A. Neto familiarized himself with the organization of the ship and with the Soviet seamen's everyday life and service. A concert was given for the Angolan president and his companions by the sailors' amateur talent bodies.

On taking his leave of the crew, A. Neto left the following comment in the honored visitors' book: "It is a great honor and a tremendous pleasure for me, accompanied by the highest Angolan military leaders, to greet the officers and seamen of the cruiser Minsk on behalf of the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. This visit is taking place in the context of the program for strengthening ties between the Angolan and Soviet peoples, and in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed in Moscow. May our forces strengthen still further for the sake of defending progress: The struggle continues! Victory is inevitable!"

The president was accompanied by H. Carreira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politiburo and Angolan defense minister, and other officials.

CUBA'S BOHEMIA ASSESSES PROGRESS OF NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD241327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Tasks in the Struggle"]

[Text] Havana, 20 April--Ever since the nonalinement movement first emerged, it has constantly stressed that the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and anti-imperialist domination [as published] is one of its main principles, the Cuban journal BOHEMIA writes in an article entitled "The Nonalined Countries and the National Liberation Struggle."

The journal notes that the upsurge of the national liberation movement throughout the world, the victory of the Cuban revolution, the successes of Algerian patriots, the elimination of direct colonial domination in Africa, the wave of anti-imperialist actions in Latin America and the victory of Southeast Asian peoples--above all the Vietnamese people--have promoted the growth in the number of countries belonging to the nonalinement movement and substantially changed the general situation throughout the world.

The peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Angola, Mozambique, Benin, the Congo, South Yemen and Ethiopia have set themselves the task of building a new society based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The ideas of scientific socialism, the article says, serve the peoples of developing countries, who have adopted them as arms for successful progress along the path of economic development and social progress. An analysis of the growth in the national liberation movement in recent years, BOHEMIA notes, shows that this has been favorably promoted by the existence of the powerful socialist community.

Exposing aggressions and colonialist and neocolonialist policy has become obvious proof of the coincidence of the interests of the national liberation struggle. There is no doubt, the article says, that the nonalinement movement has achieved significant successes in defining its main anti-imperialist goals. However, the diverse nature of the movement is the cause of the existence of different positions within the movement. There are forces, some of which have still not revealed themselves, which oppose such a definition of the main aims and tasks of the nonalined countries and which seek to undermine the movement's unity with the socialist community....

In this connection, BOHEMIA stresses that splittist tendencies and attempts to lead the movement astray from the anti-imperialist path are manifested in those governments which are constantly yielding ground before the political, economic and military claims of imperialism and betraying the interests of their own peoples, which are aimed at achieving national liberation.

In conclusion, the journal expresses confidence that the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries, to be held in Havana in September, will promote the further strengthening of the movement's unity. The alliance of all anti-imperialist forces, BOHEMIA notes, is the guarantee of complete victory in the struggle for national liberation at the present stage.

KAPITONOV ADDRESS AT 20 APR LENIN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD201825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1403 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Report entitled "The CPSU Bears High Lenin's Banner" delivered by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at meeting to celebrate the 109th anniversary of Lenin's birth in the Kremlin Palace of Congress--live]

[Text] Comrades, every year our party, the Soviet people, the working people of all countries solemnly mark the birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin as a cherished memorable date. Today also, we again and again turn our eyes to the greatest of men, to his unfading ideas, using them to check on our advance toward communism.

The further the time when Lenin lived and worked recedes into history, the clearer the whole grandeur and worldwide importance of his works appear to us. A whole epoch in the development of Marxism is linked with Lenin. In new historical conditions he defended the purity of the teaching of Marx and Engels, enriched it with conclusions and discoveries that were important in principle.

Lenin's invaluable service, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, was that he gave answers to the most acute questions presented by life and pointed out the most effective forms of struggle against imperialism, social and national repression and for the victory of the socialist revolution and the triumph of communism. [applause]

A thinker of genius, an unsurpassed strategist and tactician of revolution, Lenin like no one else knew how to implement revolutionary theory, to fuse it integrally with the creativity of the masses. He founded and armed, ideologically and organizationally, the proletarian party of a new type, headed its selfless struggle for the cause of the working class.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was carried out under the leadership of the party of Lenin, and the world's first state of workers and peasants was created. Thus a new era in the history of mankind was opened up--the era of transition from capitalism to socialism. Leninism is marching triumphantly across our planet, winning ever more genuine supporters and followers. Its revolutionary transforming force and its very deep humanism and international essence are being ever more fully revealed.

The society of advanced socialism created in the USSR is a genuine triumph of Leninism. Under the banner of Leninism a new life is being built by the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and our socialist community is being constantly strengthened.

The ideas of Leninism have had and are continuing to have a vast beneficial influence on the development of the international communist, workers and national liberal movements. They inspire, on all the continents, millions of fighters for social and national liberation, against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for democratic transformations and for the maintenance and consolidation of world peace.

The Soviet people are marking the 109th anniversary of the birth of Lenin in the flowering of their creative forces, in an atmosphere of general political and labor enthusiasm, imbued with the determination to successfully fulfill the aims set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 18th 5-Year Plan.

Under the leadership of their well-tested vanguard, the Communist Party, they are advancing with confidence along the Leninist road to communism. [applause]

Lenin dedicated all his brilliant life, all his genius, to the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society, for the liberation of the working class, of all the working people, and for the bright future of mankind. This is what he taught our party to do, what he saw as its supreme mission. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is firmly following Lenin's behests; the party exists for the people, it is inseparable from the people and is attached to them by unbreakable bonds. All the party's activities are in the people's unreserved service; as we advance toward communism so the moral and political authority of the CPSU grows, so its role as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society becomes increasingly fully apparent.

Our people are closely gathered around the beloved Leninist party; they trust it boundlessly, they support actively its internal and foreign policy. [applause]

But, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has remarked, the people's trust is demanding. This is why any decision of the party, every step in its policy, in its organizing and ideologically educational work, must make the unity of party and people grow even stronger, make the people's trust in the party remain invincible. By its policy, by its composition, by its methods of action the CPSU is a party of the masses in the Leninist concept. Whatever tasks the party may have tackled at various stages of history, it has always proceeded and continues to proceed from the interests of the working people, which it places above all else.

The party peers vigilantly into the future, and on the basis of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory determines the prospects for social development, scientifically reveals to the people the paths of progress and arouses immense energy in the masses.

The fundamental problems of theory, strategy and tactics in the struggle to build communism at the present-day stage were elaborated in depth in the decisions of the 23rd, 24th and 25th party congresses and the CPSU Central Committee plenums and in the new USSR Constitution. These documents are imbued with concern for the destiny of the country and the good of the people. The tenets they put forward constitute a big contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. They have been firmly adopted by the party and the whole people and are assisting in the successful solution of the majestic tasks of communist creative work.

The consistent following of a scientifically based political course insures ever fuller use of the possibilities of mature socialism and the dynamic development of the material and spiritual strength of Soviet society. It permits a steadfast advance to the planned goal. A most important role in this belongs to the Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause]

A worthy continuer of Lenin's great cause and an outstanding figure of the world communist and workers movement, Leonid Ilich is making an enormous contribution to determining and implementing the general life of the party and its domestic and foreign policy.

Possessing the rare gift of scientific foresight and the ability to penetrate the very essence of social phenomena, he approaches with Leninist wisdom and foresight a solution of the tasks put forward by practice. His services in working out the cardinal problems of mature socialism, in perfecting our political system, forming the new man, and topical questions of party construction have gained universal recognition. A man of great heart, lofty principles and unbending will, Comrade Brezhnev has perfect mastery of the art of uniting and inspiring people. Under his direct influence, a healthy atmosphere of friendly, collective work has been created in the party. When trust in people is combined with principled exactingness, that has a beneficial effect on the whole life of our society. Through his untiring activity for the good of the people and on behalf of the triumph of communism and peace on earth, Leonid Ilich has won the deepest respect and love of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind. [applause]

Comrades, the whole of the party's policy is Leninism in action. It provides the concentrated expression of the people's vital interests and the objective requirements of social development. Its supreme goal has always been and remains to steadfasty raise the material and cultural level of the life of the working people. The economic strategy evolved by the party is directed first and foremost to this end. In implementing it, the CPSU is in a planned fashion resolving the tasks of creating the material and technological base of communism, insuring the strengthening of the economic and defense might of our motherland and the growth of its national wealth. The party is pursuing a course for raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work, and is working for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, seeing this as the main lever in raising productivity and in radically improving and making easier the conditions of work. And here, unremitting attention is paid to automation and comprehensive mechanization as an integral material base for the gradual development of socialist labor into communist labor. It is important to stress that in our society, unlike under capitalism, the technological process does not breed unemployment but is combined with full employment of the ablebodied population.

The party's present-day agrarian policy, which originated in the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is subordinated to solving the fundamental social and economic problems. It has been developed and profoundly substantiated in major party documents and in the works of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum marks a new and important stage in the further elaboration and implementation of this policy. Taking into account the experience accumulated and the results achieved, an extensive program of all-round development and of raising the efficiency of all sectors of agriculture was mapped out and is being implemented. Its main aim is to insure for the country a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw materials, a further upsurge in the people's well-being, and to bring the material and cultural living conditions in the town and the countryside closer together. Agrarian policy today is a direct continuation and creative development of Lenin's cooperative plan in the period of mature socialism. Our party will continue to pursue it with all possible consistency and persistence. [applause]

The CPSU tirelessly concerns itself with placing our homeland's immense natural resources at the service of the people. On the party's initiative, majestic comprehensive programs for opening up the riches and developing the production forces of West and East Siberia, the north and the Far East, and the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR have been drawn up. Their implementation is not only of great national economic importance but also of great social import.

Relying on the increasing possibilities and achievements of the socialist economy, the party and the state, in accordance with the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, are doing everything to improve the people's life. Each family and each Soviet person feels this in real terms.

The most important social measures in the history of the country have been implemented in the years of the 9th and 10th 5-year plans. There have been wage increases for most industrial, office and professional workers; kolkhoz workers' pay has increased; and social consumption funds have been significantly extended. As a result, real per capita income has gone up by 37 percent. Almost 90 million people, that is, one-third of the country's population, have moved into new apartments or improved their living conditions. Production is rising, the range of consumer goods is widening, and trade and consumer services for the population have been further developed. Public education and health care are improving. Our science and socialist culture are rising to new heights, and introducing universal secondary education for young people has great social importance. The International Year of the Child is being marked in our country by increasing care for the health and education of children. That, comrades, is how our party's watchword--all in the name of man, all for the good of man!--is being put into effect. [applause]

The party's Leninist nationalities policy has an enormous effect on the life of our society and on all Soviet people. Its tangible and truly historic results are the all-round development of the economy and culture of the Soviet republics, fraternal cooperation, mutual assistance and the covergence of all nations and ethnic groups. The social homogeneity of our society is deepening and the consolidation of the Soviet people as a new historic community of people is occuring on the basis of the firm union of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia and the strengthening friendship of the country's nations and ethnic groups. By all its multifaceted political, organizational and ideological activity, comrades, the party is exerting an active influence on these processes.

At the same time it is itself constantly developing and growing stronger and being enriched with new political experience. Now our party constitutes a mighty army of 17 million communists, tightly knit in unity of will and action.

In order to be equal to its vocation the CPSU is tirelessly raising the fighting efficiency of the party ranks, is perfecting intraparty life and forms and methods of guiding society. In the conditions of mature socialism the CPSU remains by nature a party of the working class and is developing as a party of all the people. Its roots are deep in the people; it constantly draws new, fresh strength from them. The party's strengthening links with the broadest masses of working people, its rising authority and influence among various sections of the population are concretely expressed in the growth and qualitative improvement of the composition of the party ranks.

After the 25th congress alone the party was joined by some 1.9 million people. Almost 59 percent of the new party members are frontranking workers. The flow into the party of the best representatives of the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, women and young people is increasing constantly. The CPSU's creative possibilities and organizational might is multiplied many times by the fact that all its activity is based on the unshakeable basis of Leninist norms and principles.

The October 1964 CPSU Central Committee plenum, whose 15th anniversary falls this year, has played an exceptionally important role in strengthening and developing these norms and principles.

Under the influence of the decisions of the Central Committee's October plenum and the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, the life-giving force of the Leninist norms of party life and principles of leadership is revealing itself ever more fully. The consistent implementation of democratic centralism and the development of intra-party democracy insure a high level of awareness and discipline among the communists and their active participation in drawing up and practically implementing our party's policy and decisions.

This manifested itself especially clearly during the accountability meetings and election conferences which took place in the party recently. They passed in a businesslike manner, in an atmosphere of extensive publicity, a high level of mutual exactingness and principled criticism and self-criticism. The accountability meetings and conferences showed vividly the effective democratism of intraparty relations and the increased responsibility of party organizations and communists for the state of affairs in all sectors of economic, cultural and state construction. They defined the concrete tasks in fulfilling the decisions and directives of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 5-year period. All our party's cells have emerged from this important political campaign even more mobilized, even stronger and more capable of action. The communists' vanguard role in production and in sociopolitical life has increased.

The accountability and election meetings have again demonstrated our party's monolithic unity, its close cohesion round the Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

The work style inherited from Lenin, a creative style and profoundly democratic in its essence, is our priceless property and most powerful weapon. It has become firmly established in the party and serves well the interests of the struggle for the building of communism. The activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is a genuine example of Leninist style. This is a splendid example of how one should work in a truly Leninist way, and approach the solution of all tasks of communist construction from scientific positions in the interests of all the people. [applause]

The CPSU is discharging its historic duty before the people with honor and justifies its trust because it is consistently implementing the ideas of Leninism.

The CPSU unfailingly proceeds from the Marxist-Leninist tenet that the people create history and that the creation of a new society is the work of their hands, energy and intellect.

The party has always been good at organizing the working people, at directing their efforts toward achieving the goals which have been set, at captivating them with the enthusiasm of creation.

The tasks and slogans put forward by the party are received by the masses as their own cause and are successfully being translated into reality. In accordance with the Leninist plan for socialist construction, the USSR working people, under the party's leadership, have industrialized the country, collectivized agriculture, carried out a cultural revolution and led our motherland to occupy a foremost place in world progress.

Comrade Brezhnev's remarkable works: "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Lands" vividly and convincingly show how great is the force of the masses' conscious creativity and what wonders they are capable of when inspired by great ideas, and organized and led by the Leninist party.

In a powerful way these books are ideologically and emotionally charged; with the entire content they prompt us to work, sparing no effort, in the name of our common cause. [applause]

Comrades, the 50th anniversary of adoption of the First 5-Year Plan for the development of the USSR national economy falls this year. Leninist ideas and principles of planning and scientific management of the socialist economy were embodied and developed in it. The First 5-Year Plan symbolized the revolutionary transformation of reality, high rates of economic growth, and the labor heroism of the working class and all our people.

It initiated the glorious pleiad of Soviet 5-year plans, each of which represented an ascending stage on the path leading to the peaks of economic, scientific-technological and social progress. The huge possibilities implicit in the socialist economic system and the grand advantages of our system are realized ever more fully with each 5-year plan.

The 5-year plans, drawn up under the leadership of the party, insure the dynamic and progressive development of the national economy, put forward organizing principles for the creativity of the masses, and serve as a powerful means of mobilizing the working people to resolve the tasks of communist construction. During the years of the 5-year plans, as a result of the selfless toil of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia, mighty productive forces, and a frontranking science and culture have been created; a gigantic stride has been taken in enhancing the well-being of the people. This, comrades, is vivid proof of the great transforming forces of Leninism. [applause]

The confident stride of our economy has been expressed specifically in the growth of the national income which, since the beginning of the First 5-Year Plan, has increased 68-fold. The fixed production assets of the national economy have increased 34-fold. Thousands of new industrial enterprises have been built, and production complexes covering huge areas, which today determine the country's industrial appearance, have been created. In 1 year alone our industrial output is now 20 times that of the entire First 5-Year Plan. Whereas at the start of the First 5-Year Plan the Soviet Union was behind each of the major European countries in volume of industrial output, it now surpasses the states of Western Europe put together. In comparison with 1928 agricultural output has risen 3.5-fold.

The period since the 25th CPSU Congress has been marked by a powerful development of our economy. Over 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the increase in industrial output was over R80 billion, which is equal to the entire volume of its annual output in the mid-fifties. The development of agriculture has noticeably accelerated. Last year thanks to the efforts of the rural workers and all the Soviet people a difficult battle for the harvest was won and a record quantity of grain gathered.

The biggest contributions to this glorious victory were made by agricultural workers in the Russian Federation, in the Ukraine and in Kazakhstan. Almost half of all the grain procured was produced by the virgin land areas, the 25th anniversary of whose opening up we have all just been celebrating.

The heroic virgin lands epic is a vivid example of the implementation of Leninist ideas about making use of the vast land wealth of our homeland. An outstanding role in this rightly belongs to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose bubbling energy and talented organizational activity lifted the masses to the great labor feat. [applause]

Comrades, in the conditions of advanced socialism there has opened up before the working people a broad arena in which to manifest their initiative and energy in all spheres of economic and cultural construction. This is embodied particularly vividly in the unprecedented upsurge in socialist competition and in the movement for a communist attitude to labor. In the vanguard of those engaging in competition are marching, as always, the working people of Moscow, Leningrad and other major industrial centers around the country.

Lenin used to teach thus: In resolving any task, rely on the free initiative which issues from the working masses themselves. Following this principle, our party and its Central Committee support in all ways possible the frontranking experience of production innovators and labor collectives, and the valuable initiatives which are born constantly in the course of socialist competition. Such patriotic initiatives as the example set by the people of Rostov with the movement for working without laggards, the team subcontracting method born at Moscow's construction sites, the initiative of the Ipatovo and Yampol agricultural workers, the experience of the people of Leningrad in efficient use of various modes of transport, and many others, are now being spread ever wider afield.

The party considers that managing competition and introducing what is new and progressive is a vital matter brooking no formalism. This require's a truly businesslike, substantive and highly responsive and effective approach.

Comrade Brezhnev stressed that we have no need of sensation and blather in connection with competition. We need the living interest of each working person and each labor collective in improving their work. We have no need of far-fetched initiatives. We need businesslike initiatives which really originate deep within the masses and which are capable of stirring and inspiring millions of Soviet people.

Having placed in the center of economic activity the tasks of raising work efficiency and quality, the party is, first of all, directing socialist competition and all the working people's creative energy to this end. Firm reliance on the masses' initiative enables us to make our plans optimum ones and to try to overfulfill them, to try to find and put into operation more and more reserves of economic growth. Suffice it to say that during the past 3 years of the 5-year plan period, as a result of fulfillment of augmented plans and socialist pledges, industrial output worth almost R11 million has been marketed above-plan. During this time over 12,000 rationalizing proposals and investions with an economic effect of R16 billion have been introduced into production. This, comrades, is the creative initiative of our country's working people. [applause]

Comrades, having duly appraised what has been achieved, the CPSU Central Committee is concentrating the attention of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic organs and all working people on the shortcomings present and on unsolved problems. Capital construction must be improved further, the country's growing needs for metal and fuel, agricultural produce and consumer goods must be met more fully, and the operation of transport must be perfected. Our immediate task today is the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1979 national economic plan and of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and a fuller use of the intensive factors of economic development.

The July and November CPSU Central Committee plenums are orienting the party and the people toward this. The implementation of these tasks requires a search for the most effective and economical ways of achieving high final results, and the further raising of discipline and organization.

The party's logan to turn the year 1979 into a year of shock labor and to live, work and fight Lenin-style, in a communist fashion, have evoked an ardent response among our people. Thousands of collectives and millions of working people have adopted pledges and are persistently struggling to prefulfill the plans of the current year and the 5-year plan tasks, to raise the technical level of production and quality of output, and to reduce the time needed to put into operation and master capacities.

Rural workers are conducting fieldwork in an organized fashion, doing everything to lay a good foundation for the future harvest. Comrades, tomorrow, at the appeal of Muscovites, Soviet people will all go out together on an all-union communist subbotnik. By their unremunerated labor, they will mark in a worthy fashion the 60th anniversary of the great initiative. [applause]

Comrades, the living creativity of the masses is shown in all its strength and in its many shapes in our social and political life too. In this Lenin saw the decisive advantage of socialist democracy over the bourgeois form. The capitalists, he wrote, use thousands of tricks, the more artful and reliable the more developed and pure their democracy becomes, to keep the masses from participating in government, while Soviet rule involves the masses in government. All of modern reality serves as convincing confirmation of this. The political system of advanced socialism set up in the USSR under the party's leadership insures ever more active paritiicipation by the working people in the administration of affairs of state and society, and the combination of real human rights and freedoms with a high civil responsibility. The Soviet political system is genuinely popular, truly democratic and corresponds in the best way to the tasks of communist creativity. [applause]

The profound democracy of our system is embodied in the soviets of people's deputies. Born in the fire of revolution, they now make up the political foundation of the state of all the people. The Soviets, Lenin said, are the direct organization of the working masses themselves, which furnishes them with the possibility of arranging the state themselves and administering it. Tens of millions of working people directly involve themselves in resolving topics of socialist economic management and social and cultural development through the trade unions, the Komsomol and the people's control bodies. These and other mass organizations are doing fruitful work and playing an active role in building communism.

The Communist Party, as the nucleus of our political system, directs the attention and efforts of all state and public organizations to a further unfolding of socialist democracy. This is dictated by the struggle to build communism, and is the main direction in the development of the political system of Soviet society. From this viewpoint, the extension of publicity, the intensification of people's control, constant consideration of public opinion and the development of criticism and self-criticism are of great importance. It is important, as Comrade Brezhnev has emphasized, that every Soviet person be able to feel his involvement in affairs of state, and be confident that his opinion, his voice, will be heard and taken into account during the formulation of decisions great and small.

The new USSR Constitution, which all the peoples have created, has considerably extended civil rights and freedoms, and created for Soviet people even more favorable opportunities to apply their energy and demonstrate their abilities in all spheres of life. Enshrining the most typical and persistent signs of the statehood and the entire system of social relations of mature socialism, it inaugurates a new and higher degree in the development of Soviet democracy.

A true triumph of this was the March elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. They were dominated by the further consolidation of the party and the people, and again demonstrated the extremely high political activity of the electors. In the ballot, 99.99 percent of the total electorate took part; of them almost 99.9 percent cast their votes for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty men.

The elections have shown with new force the indubitable superiority of our state system over the bourgeois system. [applause]

In contrast to bourgeois parliaments, whose participants are, as Lenin pointed out, screened from the working people by thousands of fences, the USSR Supreme Soviet personifies an organ of genuine people's power. More than half of its members are workers and kolkhoz farmers, and it widely represents the intelligentsia, women, young people and various categories of the working people, the nations and ethnic groups of our country. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation held recently have fittingly crowned the election campaign. The speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the plenum and the session before the newly formed organs of state power and government have laid down real tasks for implementing the provisions of the USSR Constitution. The decisions which have been adopted will undoubtedly make it possible to make even further use of the enormous vital force contained within our soviets and in Soviet democracy. The stability and advantages of our political system stand out particularly against the background of the chronic instability of the capitalist political system and the crisis of bourgeois democracy. Complete breakdowns in the mechanism of monopoly domination are an increasingly frequent occurrence. Long government crises, acute conflicts within ruling circles, major political scandals, corruption affecting even the upper echelons of power have become a common phenomenon, and the number of voters who avoid going to the polls is growing.

Comrades, Lenin taught that one of the most important sources of the masses' creativity and the strength of the socialist state is to be found in the consciousness of the working people, their devotion to the ideas of communism. The whole of our experience, and the whole of our everyday practice, totally confirm this. The firmer the communist conviction, and the higher the level of political standards and the education of Soviet people, the more deeply they apprehend the party's policy and the more successfully they implement it, and the higher is the labor and social activity of the masses. That is why the party persistently reaffirms the Marxist-Leninist world view, the ideas of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the principles of communist morality, and why it pursues a determined struggle against any manifestations of ideologies alien to us and vestiges of the past in the consciousness and behavior of people.

If in the course of communist construction there is an ever fuller manifestation of the wonderful qualities of Soviet people such as a high ideological approach, a truly creative attitude to work, spiritual wealth and an active stance in life, it is to a great extent the result of the daily, purposeful, ideological-educational work of our Communist Party. [applause]

As Lenin repeatedly pointed out, political twaddle, general splendid phrases and the mechanical reiteration of long-known truths are deeply alien to the party's work spirit. Truthfulness, a scientific approach, clarity and the ability to explain deeply, effectively and from clear-cut class positions the pressing problems of domestic and international life and the meaning of the events taking place have been and remain the unshakeable Leninist principles of party propaganda and all ideological work.

In the process of creating a new society, our party is merging into a single mighty stream the will and efforts of millions of people. Each Soviet person is by his toil bringing closer the triumph of communism. The organic uniting of the party's Leninist policy and the masses' living creativity is the guarantee of all our triumphs. [applause]

Comrades, while implementing guidance over communist construction in our country, the CPSU pays unremitting attention to issues of international policy. Here as well as in all domestic affairs Lenin's teachings serve as a reliable compass for the party.

The historic Decree on Peace is the source of the program of peace which was adopted by the 24th, and developed by the 25th, congresses of the CPSU. As early as the second day after the victory of the October Revolution Lenin, speaking from the rostrum of the congress of soviets, said with insight: The workers movement will take the upper hand and will build the road to peace and socialism. Now we have the right to say that mankind is obligated primarily to the socialist community and to the workers and communist movement for the fact that in recent years there has been a change from the cold war to the relaxation of tension, and the prospect of a radical improvement in the world political climate has opened up. A feeling of pride is evoked in us Soviet people because these beneficial changes are to an enormous extent connected with the role of our country and our party, and with the name of Lenid Ilich Brezhnev. All progressive mankind sees in him a great champion of peace. Millions of people on earth express to Leonid Ilich sincere appreciation for his titanic labor for the sake of the security and happiness of the peoples. [applause]

Comrades, in international life today two opposing trends are clearly manifested. On the one hand there is continuation of the constructive dialog between states with different social systems, the constant filling-out of detente with new material content. On the other hand, situations of sharp conflict arise: The forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to interfere in the domestic affairs of other peoples. Particularly dangerous is the policy of the NATO circles, which is aimed at whipping up the arms race.

With the policy of imperialism is linked the chauvinistic and hegemonistic course of the Chinese leaders, who are striving to organize cooperation with the forces of reaction in the struggle against the Soviet Union and against the socialist community. The intention of the Beijing leaders to follow in the wake of the policy of imperialism is attested by their unilateral decision to terminate the treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, concluded in 1950. All this runs counter to the interests of peace and does direct damage to the interests of the Chinese people themselves. The graphic aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam became a kind of visiting card of Chinese foreign policy. It showed graphically the expansionist aspirations of Beijing and that great threat which they pose to peace and stability in Asia and also throughout the world. As could have been expected, this criminal venture turned out to be a shameful failure for China. [applause]

The heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of their Communist Party gave a worthy rebuff to the aggressors. The wave of solidarity with Vietnam swept literally the whole world. The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries came out firmly in defense of Vietnam's just cause. The profound internationalist sentiments of Soviet people for the Vietnamese people have again been vividly manifested in their desire to present the resources which will be earned during the communist subbotnik to the fund of aid for the fraternal Vietnamese people. [prolonged, stormly applause]

Our party and the Soviet Government will even further strengthen the friendship with Socialist Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are defending the sacred cause of freedom and independence, and develop mutually beneficial relations with all the peace-loving peoples of Indochina.

Consistently pursuing a policy of peace and striving to further strengthen the positions of world socialism, the CPSU pays particular attention to relations with fraternal socialist countries. The all-round interaction of our states embodies the socialist type of relations between peoples, the emergence of which was foreseen by Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

On the unshakeable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and with the passing of each year, the political unity of our countries is growing stronger and their cooperation in all spheres is developing.

And this is effectively promoted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states: They are an important factor for the further consolidation of the socialist community. Socialist economic integration is growing continuously; and important role in this belongs to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. In its 30 years, it has traveled a long road. A qualitatively new step in its recent work is the formulation of long-term targeted programs of cooperation directed toward resolving problems of energy, accelerating technical progress, the general raising of the economy and the welfare of the fraternal countries. Socialist economic integration is a reliable route toward the upsurge of the national economy and the strengthening of the economic potential of the entire socialist community.

In close cooperation, the socialist countries are working to solve such a key problem of our times as the cessation of the arms race. That is the aim of the new constructive proposals put forward at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Moscow in 1978, and in the electoral speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The problem of nuclear disarmament is becoming ever more pressing; it has long been time to put an end to the buildup of nuclear arsenals and to insure that the atom's mighty energy is used only for peaceful purposes. Supplementing political detente with military detente is an imperative of today. The conclusion of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States to limit strategic offensive armaments is destined to become an important milestone on that path. The successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations will open up possibilities for subsequent steps in the sphere of disarmament. The Soviet Union invariably advocates the further affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. From that viewpoint, last year's visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG was very important. Soviet-French summit-level talks will shortly be held: There are grounds for supposing that the results of this next meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Giscard d'Estaing of France will open the horizons even wider for fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the interests of peace and security in Europe and worldwide. [applause]

In implementing its Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet state strives to lend detente an irreversible nature and to eliminate the threat of a new world war. Our aim, stated Comrade Brezhnev, is stable peace and security for the Soviet people; stable peace and peaceful coexistence between all the states of the earth; and we shall struggle untiringly to achieve this aim, not sparing strength and energy. [applause]

Comrades, our time is one of profound social changes in many countries; in Asia, in Africa and in Latin America the peoples are striving to be the masters of their own fate, and when tyrannical regimes crumble both the peoples suffering from the yoke of such regimes and also, in the final analysis, the cause of peace and the progress of all mankind, benefit. Our country's truly Leninist and internationalist attitude to the national liberation movement is confirmed by all the foreign political activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

For how many decades have professional liars repeatedly talked about the hand of Moscow? There are not many people who believe in those tales now. But as far as the hand of imperialism and reaction is concerned, its presence has a tragic effect on the fate of the peoples and their freedom and independence, whether it be in the Near East, in southern Africa or in Latin countries, wherever there is a fierce struggle between the forces of the past and the forces to which the future belongs.

The bonds of mutual respect, good cooperation and sincere friendship link our country with dozens of states which have been freed from the colonial yoke. Following Lenin's behests, we shall continue to strengthen that friendship and to develop that cooperation. The contemporary world situation urgently demands resolute opposition to all enemies of detente and to lovers of military adventures. The USSR keeps an attentive eye on the intrigues of the opponents of peace and does everything in timely manner to insure its own security and the security of our allies.

The Soviet people can fully rely on their valiant armed forces, which vigilantly protect the boundaries of our homeland and stand guard firmly over the cause of peace. [applause]

The forces of peace and social renewal are shaping more and more the progress of history. The chain of revolutionary change continues: In these conditions special responsibility lies with the international communist movement, the most influential political force of our times. Its prestige, combat capability and role in the world revolutionary process are growing--and its influence is stronger the more consistently the communist parties are guided by the most advanced theory of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The unity and internationalist solidarity of communists, the working class and the working people of the whole world are especially indispensable today for the further consolidation of the positions of socialism, securing universal peace and security, and the successful struggle for democracy and social progress. Comrades, at the very dawn of Soviet rule, Lenin said that our republic of soviets would stand firm, as a torch of international socialism and as an example for all the working masses. And that prophesy of Lenin's has today become reality. [applause] The Soviet people's successes in building communism and their mighty internationalist support for all fighters for freedom, peace and social justice have earned our homeland enormous international prestige, and exert a powerful and constantly growing influence on the progress of world events. Their orientation toward the great goal and the organization and dynamism of our people's entire multifaceted creative activity is imparted by their political leader, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; unshakably true to the behests of its founder and teacher, it bears high the banner of Lenin. [applause]

Long live Lenin's Communist Party! [applause] Long live the Soviet people, the builder of communism! [applause] Long live Leninism! [applause]

'SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES' NOTED BY RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD241922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers is currently taking place in Moscow. Under discussion are the results of the fulfilment of the state plan and RSFSR budget for the first quarter of this year. The further development of the republic's economy and improvement in the people's material and cultural standard of living are being noted. The overall volume of industrial production on RSFSR territory in the first quarter has increased by 1.8 percent compared with the same period last year. Agricultural workers have essentially completed preparing seed and machinery, and have started spring sowing. The average monthly salary of workers and employees has increased by 3 percent. Thanks to state capital investments, 3.5 million square meters of housing have been built. The republic's state budget has been fulfilled according to incomes by 102.3 percent.

The session also noted serious deficiencies in the fulfillment of the republic's plan and budget in the first quarter of the year. The session was addressed by Comrade Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTION ON NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDIUM

LD241349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 79 Morning Edition pp 1-2 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Election of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolved:

To elect the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with the following composition:

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--deputy from Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug.

First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov--deputy from the RSFSR's Volgogradskiy Electoral Okrug.

Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mikhail Alekseyevich Yasnov--deputy from the RSFSR's Irkutskiy Electoral Okrug.

Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko--deputy from Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast's Sinelnikovskiy Electoral Okrug.

Ivan Yevteyevich Polyakov--deputy from Minskaya Oblast's Minskiy Rural Electoral Okrug.

Inamzhon Buzrukovich Usmankhodzhayev--deputy from Namaganskaya Oblast's Chartakskiy Electoral Okrug.

Isatay Abdularimov--deputy from the Kazakh SSR's Shortandinskiy Electoral Okrug.

Pavel Georgiyevich Gilashvili--deputy from the Georgian SSR's Gegechkorskiy Electoral Okrug.

Kurban Ali Ogly Khalilov--deputy from the Azerbaijan SSR's Baku Shaumyanovskiy First Electoral Okrug.

Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas--deputy from the Lithuanian SSR's Panevezhskiy Electoral Okrug.

Kirill Fedorovich Ilyashenko--deputy from the Moldavian SSR's Orgeyevskiy Electoral Okrug.

Petr Yakubovich Strautmanis--deputy from the Latvian SSR's Valmiyerskiy Electoral Okrug.

Arstanbek Dyusheyev--deputy from the Kirgiz SSR's Narynskiy Electoral Okrug.

Makhmadula Kholov--deputy from the Tadzhik SSR's Gissarskiy Electoral Okrug.

Babken Yesayevich Sarkisov--deputy from the Armenian SSR's Sevanskiy Electoral Okrug.

Bally Yazkuliyev--deputy from the Turkmen SSR's Tashauzskiy Electoral Okrug.

Ivan Gustanovich Kebin--deputy from the Estonian SSR Tallin Leninskiy Electoral Okrug.

Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze--deputy from the Georgian SSR's Gurdzhaanskiy Electoral Okrug.

Members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Rimma Aleksandrova Gavrilova--deputy from Vladimirskaya Oblast's Kovrovskiy Electoral Okrug.

Rasul Gamzatovich Gamzatov--deputy from the Dagestan ASSR's Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug.

Aleksandr Vasilyevich Gitalov--deputy from the Ukrainian SSR's Kirovogradskiy Electoral Okrug.

Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin--deputy from Moscow's Perovskiy Electoral Okrug.

Nikolay Anatolyevich Lobin--deputy from Moscow's Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral Okrug.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Konotop--deputy from Moskovskaya Oblast's Balashikhinskiy Electoral Okrug.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev--deputy from Alma-Atinskay Oblast's Alma-Ata Leninskiy Electoral Okrug.

Petr Mironovich Masherov--deputy from the Belorussian SSR's Brestskiy Electoral Okrug.

Yekaterina Ivanovna Mukhina--deputy from the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Autonomous Okrug's Khanty-Mansiyskiy Electoral Okrug.

Valentina Valdimirovna Nikolayeva-Tereshkova--deputy from the Yarolsavskaya Oblast's Yarolsavskiy Electoral Okrug.

Nina Aleksandrovna Novoselova--deputy from Chelyabinskaya Oblast's Zlatoustovskiy Electoral Okrug.

Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov--deputy from Chelyabinskaya Oblast's Satkinskiy Electoral Okrug.

Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin--deputy from Ternopolskaya Oblast's Berezhanskiy Electoral Okrug.

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov--deputy from the Uzbek SSR's Tashkent Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug.

Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov--deputy from Leningrad's Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug.

Gennadiy Nikolayevich Smirnov--deputy from Kemerovskaya Oblast's Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug.

Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev--deputy from the Tatarskaya ASSR's Menzelenskiy Electoral Okrug.

Yevgeniy Konstantinovich Fedorov--deputy from the Yakutskaya ASSR's Yakutsk City Electoral Okrug.

Midkhat Zakirovich Shakirov--deputy from the Bashkirskaya ASSR Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug.

Aleksey Ivanovich Shibayev--deputy from Saratovskaya Oblast's Balashovskiy Electoral Okrug.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy--deputy from Kiev's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Moscow, Kremlin, 18 April 1979

TEXTS OF LAWS, GEORGADZE SUPREME SOVIET REPORT PUBLISHED

LD241525 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 20 April Morning Edition publishes on page 6, under the headline "On the Ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Decrees; Report by M.P. Georgadze, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" the 1,000-word apparent text of Georgadze's report at the 19 April morning joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

The same paper publishes on page 5 the apparent texts of the following USSR laws the ratification of which was recommended by Georgadze in his report: "On Ratifying the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On Exempting Production Associations and Interfarm Enterprises (Organizations) in Agriculture From Payment of the Building Tax and Ground Rent'", "On Ratifying the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On Changes to the USSR Law "On the State Notarial Service"'"; "On Ratifying the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On Income Tax From Cooperative and Social Organizations'"; "On Changes and Additions to the USSR Law 'On the Status of Working People's Soviet Deputies in the USSR'"; and "On Changes and Additions to the USSR Law 'On the Procedure for the Recall of a USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy'"; The paper also publishes on page 5 the apparent text of a USSR law--not mentioned by Georgadze--"On Changes and Additions to the Statute of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Standing Commissions."

IZVESTIYA ON FIRST DAY'S SITTINGS OF SUPREME SOVIET

LD241049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 79 Morning Edition pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report" on USSR Supreme Soviet sessions]

[Text] The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation opened in Moscow 18 April 1979.

The first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities was held at 1000 hours in the Kremlin, in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. At the proposal of Deputy Ye.I. Skurko, acting on instructions from the Council of Elders, the session was opened by V. Ye. Lobanck, one of the most senior deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Then the Soviet of Nationalities moved on to elect the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and his deputies.

Deputy V.P. Ruben was elected chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and Deputies K.B. Donenbayeva, N.M. Zaychenko, D.B. Kabalevskiy, and M. Mirzomuradov were elected deputy chairmen of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of Nationalities approved the agenda and procedure for the session's work and elected a Credentials Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Deputy A.G. Korkin was elected chairman of the Credentials Commission.

The first sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held at 1100 hours in the Great Kremlin Palace. At the proposal of Deputy V.N. Makeyev, acting on instructions from the Council of Elders, the session was opened by A.P. Aleksandrov, one of the most senior deputies of the Soviet of the Union.

After this the Soviet of the Union elected the chairman of the Soviet of the Union and his deputies.

Deputy A.P. Shitikov was elected chairman of the Soviet of the Union and Deputies P.P. Grishkyavichus, P. Kurbanov, B.Ye. Paton and Z.P. Yaroshevich were elected deputy chairmen of the Soviet of the Union.

Having approved the agenda and procedure for the work of the session, the Soviet of the Union elected a Credentials Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Deputy K.S. Demirchyan was elected chairman of the Credentials Commission.

Separate sittings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, at the proposal of the chairmen of the chambers, acting on instructions from the Councils of Elders, approved the following agenda:

1. The election of the credential commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

2. The formation of the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

3. The election of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

4. The formation of the USSR Council of Ministers.

5. The draft regulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the introduction of changes and additions to the statute on the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

6. The approval of the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

7. The formation of the USSR People's Control Committee.

8. The election of the USSR Supreme Court.

9. The appointment of the USSR prosecutor general.

The procedure for examining the questions on the agenda was also determined.

The second sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities was held at 1300 hours in the Great Kremlin Palace. V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, presided.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard a report from A.G. Korkin, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of the verification of the powers of the deputies elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities of the 10th convocation. The following resolution was adopted:

"Having examined the representation by the Credentials Commission, the Soviet of Nationalities, in accordance with Article 110 of the USSR Constitution, resolved:

"To recognize the powers of the 750 deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities elected on 4 March 1979 for all electoral okrugs."

Then the Soviet of Nationalities adopted resolutions on the chamber's standing commissions based on the report delivered by Deputy P.G. Gilashvili. The following commissions were elected:

The Legislative Proposals Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is A.P. Botvin.

The Foreign Affairs Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is B.N. Ponomarev.

The Budget-Planning Commission comprising 45 deputies. The chairman is N.I. Maslennikov.

The Industrial Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is A.V. Vlasov.

The Transport and Communications Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is T. Baymirov.

The Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is N.A. Chitanava.

The Agriculture Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is V.A. Karlov.

The Science and Technology Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is G.I. Marchuk.

The Consumer Goods and Trade Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is A.M. Masaliyev.

The Housing and Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is V.V. Nikitin.

The Health and Social Security Commission. The chairman is Z.I. Guseynova.

The Public Education and Culture Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is P.N. Fedoseyev.

The commission on the work and life of women, maternity and child care, comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is L.P. Lykova.

The Youth Affairs Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is A.T. Kuzmin.

The Commission for Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is D.M. Gridasov.

At 1400 hours the second sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The Soviet of the Union heard a report from K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of the verification of the powers of the deputies elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union of the 10th convocation. The following resolution was adopted:

"Having examined the representation of the Credentials Commission, in accordance with Article 110 of the USSR Constitution the Soviet of the Union resolves:

"To recognize the powers of the 750 deputies of the Soviet of the Union elected on 4 March 1979 for all electoral okrugs."

After this the Soviet of the Union, on the basis of the report delivered by Deputy A.S. Barkauskas, adopted resolutions on the standing commissions of the chamber. The following commissions were elected:

The Legislative Proposals Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is M.S. Gorbachev.

The Foreign Affairs Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is M.A. Suslov.

The Budget-Planning Commission comprising 45 deputies. The chairman is G.I. Vashchenko.

The Industrial Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is K.G. Vayno.

The Transport and Communications Commission comprising 35 deputies.. The chairman is I.Ye. Klimenko.

The Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is V.P. Lomakin.

The Agriculture Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is V.M. Kavun.

The Science and Technology Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is I.A. Glebov.

The Consumer Goods and Trade Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is B.V. Orlov.

The Housing and Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is B.V. Konotop.

The Health and Social Security Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is I.N. Blokhina.

The Public Education and Culture Commission comprising 35 members. The chairman is A.E. Voss.

The Commission for the Work and Life of Women and Maternity and Child Care comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is Z.P. Pukhova.

The Youth Affairs Commission comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is A. Askarov.

The Commission for Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources comprising 35 deputies. The chairman is M. S. I. Umakhanov.

At 1700 hours the first joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Great Kremlin Palace.

A.P.Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, presided.

The USSR Supreme Soviet moved on to elect the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The floor was given to Deputy M.A. Suslov.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee he submitted a proposal, approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet party group and the chambers' Councils of Elders, on the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Then the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the deputy chairmen, secretary and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech.

A.P. Shitikov, presiding, read out the USSR Council of Ministers statement on the USSR Government's resignation of its powers to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The floor was given to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee submitted a proposal supported by the USSR Supreme Soviet party group and chambers' Councils of Elders to reappoint Deputy A.N. Kosygin as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and assign to him the task of submitting for the examination of the USSR Supreme Soviet proposals on the composition of the USSR Government.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a relevant resolution on this question.

The session is continuing its work.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE BREZHNEV on REELECTION

'Arafat, Taraki, Others

ID212340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

[Text] In connection with the reelection of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he is receiving telegrams from party and state leaders of the countries of the world.

Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the CSSR, writes:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

Your reelection to this high and responsible position confirms the profound respect and trust which the Soviet people feel for their Leninist Communist Party and for you personally. It expresses recognition of your wise and far-sighted state activity serving the noble cause of peace, friendship and cooperation between the peoples, and is fresh proof of your exceptional services for the flourishing of the Soviet Union and the happy life of its people.

Congratulatory telegrams have also arrived from Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party; Giscard d'Estaing, president of France; Kirchschlaeger, president of Austria; Ohira, prime minister of Japan, and 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Jordan's King Husayn

LD242322 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev saying: On the occasion of your reelection as president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it gives me pleasure to convey to you, in the name of the people and Government of Jordan, sincere congratulations and best wishes for prosperity and progress to your great people under your wise leadership.

Tito Message

LD242318 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The central Soviet newspapers continue to publish telegrams to Brezhnev congratulating him on his reelection as president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Josip Broz Tito, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and himself, sent most cordial congratulations and best wishes for good health, personal happiness and success. The telegram of the SFRY president, published today, expresses the conviction that all-round relations and fruitful cooperation between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully in the spirit of friendship, mutual respect and understanding, while fully observing the principles of sovereignty, equality and independence. I am convinced, Comrade Tito's telegram says, that thus we shall make the greatest contribution to fulfilling the interests of our two countries' peoples and also to consolidating peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

Vietnamese Greet Brezhnev, Kosygin

LD241847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the reelection of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, telegrams addressed to him from party and state figures of countries throughout the world continue to arrive. Greeting telegrams have been sent by: Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK; Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Addressed to Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin, a telegram of greeting has arrived from Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Truong Chinh, chairman of a standing committee of the National Assembly, and Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Government of Vietnam. The heads of a number of other states have also sent telegrams.

Ceausescu Congratulations

LD241850 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 24 April 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the reelection of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, cables of greetings are arriving from party and state leaders of various countries.

The cable sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, says: Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania and myself, I am particularly pleased to convey to you warmest congratulations on your reelection to the high post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our party and people highly praise the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples in the work of socialist and communist construction. I take this opportunity to express again my conviction that these relations will continue to develop and deepen unabated in the spirit of talks and understanding reached by us for the benefit and in the interest of our peoples, for the common cause of socialism and peace in the world.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, more successes in your activities at the head of the Soviet party and state, for the construction of communism in your great country, for the steady development of Soviet-Romanian friendship and cooperation, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism, for the consolidation of detente, security and cooperation between peoples.

LENINIST READINGS BEGIN AT LENIN BIRTHPLACE, ULYANOVSK

LD240903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 79 p 6 LD

[Text] Ulyanovsk, 19 April, TASS--"Lenin's cause is alive and triumphant," is the theme of the all-union Lenin readings for young people which began here today at the birthplace of the leader of the revolution.

P. Rodionov, first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, delivered a report on Lenin's life and activity.

The themes of the readings have been worked out for a whole year. They will take place in all union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the country and will end in Moscow during the celebration of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich's birth. Party, soviet and Komsomol workers, and revolution, labor and war veterans will address the young people. They will describe the implementation of V.I. Lenin's immortal ideas and the active participation of young men and women in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

NEW BOOK OF SUSLOV SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

LD241301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A book by M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Marxism-Leninism and the Modern Epoch" [Marksizm-Leninizm i Sovremennaya Epokha] and containing his speeches and articles during the years 1977-1979, has been published.

The book's main content is determined by the main events of those years--the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The book devotes much space to publicizing the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy in recent years.

The collection is issued in a mass edition by the Political Literature Publishing House.

SOVIET COURT SENTENCES 'OPPOSITION' MAGAZINE EDITOR

LD200815 Paris L'AURORE in French 11 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Another Dissident Sentenced"]

[Text] Arkadiy Surkov, a former student at the Leningrad history faculty, was sentenced 6 April to 5 years hard labor and 2 years internal exile for anti-Soviet propaganda.

Arkadiy Surkov was a member of the editorial board of a clandestine Leningrad journal PERSPEKTIVY, described by its authors as a "leftwing opposition" publication. The trial of another PERSPEKTIVY editory Andrey Skobov will open in Leningrad 16 April in the absence of the accused, who was declared "unaccountable" after a psychiatric examination.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FIRST DEPUTY CHARIMEN NAMED

LD231530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 79 p 6 LD

[TASS "Chronicle"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supremen Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Lev Borisovich Yermin first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Pavlovich Or_ov first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES MADE IN AZERBAIJAN, GEORGIA

LD231053 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 5 April frontpages an Azerbaijan SSR Supremen Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade Khalid Gadzhibab Ogly Kerimov chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production and Technical Supply. Page 4 carries a "Diary Report" on the "release" of Comrade L.A. Molotiyevskiyfrom the above post "for serious shortcomings in his work."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 April frontpages a Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade Dmitriy Levanovich Kartvelishvili deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Georgian SSR Gosplan. Page 3 carries a "Diary" report on Comrade Yermolay Minayevich Dzhaparidze's "retirement" from the above posts.

GVOZDEV PROMOTED TO FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER OF BELORUSSIA

LD250919 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 April 1979 frontpages a Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 5 April which appoints Viktor Aleksandrovich Gvozdev an additional first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, "relieving him of his duties as deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA NOTES FIRST-QUARTER SHORTFALLS IN SOME PRODUCTION AREAS

LD242105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has summed up the results of work by the country's industry in the first quarter. Here are a few facts and figures from that report.

The collectives of production associations and enterprises fulfilled the March plan for marketing of output by 102 percent. They coped with the plan for an increase in labor productivity and output of most of the more important types of articles. Because of bad weather this winter, the January-February plan was somewhat underfulfilled. The plan for marketing output for the quarter as a whole was fulfilled by 99.7 percent.

Industrial production in the first quarter compared with the same period last year increased 3 percent. Labor productivity was up 2 percent, and the natural gas extraction plan for the quarter was overfulfilled. More gas was supplied to residential buildings and enterprises throughout the country than last January-March. The slowness in increasing the extraction of coal, seen in the industry at the beginning of the year, was made up by miners in March. Power engineering workers overfulfilled their plan: Since the start of the year, they have produced 32 billion kilowatt/hours of electricity--more than in the first quarter last year.

The CSA quotes figures describing the work of the light and food industry. Garment industry workers overfulfilled their plan, a total of 15.8 million clocks and watches, $222 million worth of glass and crystal ware; and almost 2 million television sets were manufactured. The plan for production of many types of machinery and equipment, instruments, automations means and computer equipment, tractors, consumer and domestic goods and other types of output was overfulfilled. Output of top quality products was up 24 percent over the first quarter of last year.

The CSA also notes that production associations and enterprises in a number of industries did not fulfill the set plans for manufacture and delivery of output in the set range and with the proper quality, or for increase in labor productivity. The plan for oil recovery, production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, wood, cement, fabrics, leather footwear, meat, fishmeal, animal oil and certain other types of output were not fulfilled. Workers in industry, the CSA notes, are realizing measures during socialist competition to eliminate existing shortcomings, and are increasing the rate of industrial production and improving work efficiency and quality.

NEW DATA ON WAGES SHOW SOVIET ADVANTAGE OVER WEST

LD242204 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Kozlov writes: Real per capita incomes in the Soviet Union, the average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees in the USSR rose 2.3 per cent in the first quarter of this year as compared with the same period of last year, says a report published by the Soviet Government.

This fact testifies to the successful fulfillment of the social program which was adopted by the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Its main objective is to assure a steady rise in the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

The program, drawn up for five years (1976-1980), provides for numerous measures, specifically for a 16-18 percent rise in the wages and salaries of workers and employees, a 24-27 per cent rise in the remuneration of the work of peasants, the further improvement of the education system, health services for the working people and recreational facilities for them.

Under this program, the Soviet state sent, in the last two years for instance, about six hundred million roubles, the biggest funds ever allocated for these purposes for such a short period of time, during four years of the five-year plan, 31 million workers and employees engaged in the system of education, health, cultural and communal services and the trading network had their wages and salaries increased by an average of 25 percent. State outlays for free medical services, education and recreational facilities also increased.

It should also be noted that if in the West wages are raised in order to meet the fast-growing cost of living, in the Soviet Union wages are increased in the conditions of stable prices for principal consumer goods.

The overall index of retail prices in the Soviet Union today is 25 per cent below that of 1950. During the same period, average wages and salaries have almost doubled. Thus, rent and communal services rates remain unchanged since 1928, or for over half a century. At present the Soviet family spends an average of 2.5 per cent of its budget on paying rent and for communal services and less than 10 percent on taxes.

On the whole, the Soviet worker's family can spend at least 80 per cent of its cash income on purchases. Meantime in the West an average family of the same size can spend only 40 per cent of its income on purchases, with the rest being consumed by rent, taxes and contributions to various insurance funds.

ECONOMIC WEEKLY REPORTS SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS GROWING

LD132240 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--The social consumption funds, writes ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, (ECONOMIC GAZETTE), which are spent on education, health protection, social maintenance, and other grants and payments to the population, come from the state budget and from enterprises, organizations and collective farms. These funds guarantee the population free education and advanced training, free medical aid, grants, pensions, scholarships, free or discounted vouchers to sanatoriums and holiday-homes, upkeep of children at creches and kindergartens and a number of other benefits.

The social consumption funds have nearly doubled in the last 10 years (1969-1978) alone and in 1979 will reach 110,000 million roubles.

Every year the state spends 180 roubles on each pupil at general secondary schools, 650 roubles at specialized secondary schools, and over 1,000 roubles at higher schools. The upkeep of a child in a nursery costs over 500 roubles a year and over 450 roubles in kindergarten, 80 percent of which is paid by the state. The state also foots the bill for two-thirds of all expenditures on the upkeep of housing.

WEEKLY REPORTS 1979 FIRST QUARTER LIVESTOCK-RAISING FIGURES

LD241011 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17 Signed to Press 16 Apr 79 p 16 LD

[Statistical review: "Livestock-Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The editorial board has received data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration in the state of livestock-raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the first 3 months of 1979.

I. Production of Livestock Produce

In January-March this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-March 1979	January-March 1979 as percentage of January-March 1978
Meat production (livestock and poultry sales for slaughter, live weight)--thousand tons	3,878	99.98
of which:		
Cattle	2,531	98
Pigs	951	100.6
Sheep and goats	86	98
Poultry	310	116
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	13,512	97
Average milk yield per cow--kg	485	95
Hen's eggs obtained--millions	10,397	103
Average egg yield of laying hens	48	98

Over the past 3 months the production of all types of livestock and poultry (in live weight) on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes was maintained at approximately the same level as the corresponding period last year. The gross milk yield on the country's farms as a whole in the first quarter fell by 452,000 tons compared with January-March 1978. This was caused by the consequences of unusually severe frosts and snowstorms in the winter months. On many farms, however, the state of affairs in livestock sections is gradually improving. Dairy farm workers in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian and Turkmen union republics increased milk production during the period in question by 2-10 percent. Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the first quarter increased by 280 million eggs compared with January-March 1978. The greatest increase in this output was achieved on farms in Moldavia and Kazakhstan (4-5 percent), Armenia (8 percent), Azerbaijan (11 percent), Uzbekistan (20 percent) and Tadzhikistan (36 percent).

II. Purchases of Livestock Products

Types of Produce Purchased	Purchased in January-March 1979	January-March 1979 as percentage of January-March 1978
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	3,772	99.4
Milk--thousand tons	10,985	96
Eggs--millions	10,157	103

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the other state farms in the first quarter was 23,000 tons less than in January-March last year. Over the past 3 months farms sold cattle at an average weight of 374 kg. The average weight of pigs remained at last year's level and stood at 104 kg. Milk purchases fell somewhat. There was a drop in procurements of this product on farms in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and the Ukraine. In the RSFSR a considerable fall in milk purchases occurred in the first quarter compared with January-March last year on farms in Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Permskaya, Ivanovskaya, Vologodskaya, Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Smolenskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Kurskaya, Tambovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Belgorodskaya, Tulskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya, Mariyskaya, Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSRs.

Egg sales to the state increased by 313 million over the 3 months against January-March last year. In the RSFSR the greatest increase in egg purchases was on farms in Chelyabinskaya, Moskovskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya, Leningradskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray. Purchases of livestock and poultryfrom the population in the first quarter increased 3 percent against the same period last year.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products

January-March 1979 as percentage of January-March 1978

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock & Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR as a whole	99.98	97	103	99.4	96	103
RSFSR	97	95	103	97	94	104
Of which: Non-Chernozem Zone	95	90	104	95	88	106
Ukrainian SSR	106	97	102	106	98	100.9
Belorussian SSR	98	101	102	97	102	103
Uzbek SSR	108	110	120	108	111	113
Kazakh SSR	99.9	102	105	100.1	103	104
Georgian SSR	102	100.6	98	99.5	104	99
Azerbaijan SSR	109	103	111	110	101	109
Lithuanian SSR	103	93	99.2	102	93	100
Moldavian SSR	108	110	104	108	114	108
Latvian SSR	88	85	90	84	81	89
Kirgiz SSR	91	103	103	88	104	99.1
Tadzhik SSR	105	107	136	109	107	127
Armenian SSR	104	103	108	104	105	109
Turkmen SSR	104	104	94	98	104	97
Estonian SSR	88	90	93	85	88	96

IV. Numbers of Livestock

At 1 April 1979, the number of cattle on farms stood at 91.1 million, which is 1,161,000 more than at the same date last year. The number of cows has increased by 395,000. The numbers of hogs increased by 1,239,000, sheep and goats by 2,523,000 and poultry by 42,265,000. The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the majority of union republics, except for farms in Estonia, Armenia and Latvia, where it fell somewhat.

The greatest increase in the number of hogs (5-13 percent) was achieved on farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Turkmenia.

Growth in the numbers of sheep and goats was achieved on farms in the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Estonia.

An appreciable increase in the number of poultry (7-21 percent) occurred on farms in the RSFSR and the Ukrainian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Kirgiz and Tadzhik union republics.

Despite an exceptionally difficult wintering period, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes secured a considerable growth in the numbers of livestock and poultry. With the end of the animal's stabling period it is important on every farm to think out well the system of organizing livestock grazing and fattening during the grazing period. Competition must be mounted widely among livestock farm collectives for the highest milk yields and animal weight increases and for overfulfillment of the plans and pledges for the production and sales to the state of all livestock products.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK KRAY GRAIN SOWING--By 14 April, more than 12,000 hectares of grain crops had been planted in Khabarovsk Kray. Sowing is underway in southern rayons where leading places are held by farm workers of Oktyabrskiy and Bikinskiy rayons. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0920 GMT 14 Apr 79 OW]

NEW WHEAT TYPE--Moscow, April 16, TASS--A new type of wheat, grown locally by agronomists in Siberia, yields 40 tons of grain per hectare even in cold regions. It has been developed especially for a short summer and is intended for the permafrost zone. New agricultural areas are now being cultivated there, and the biggest of them will stretch alongside the railroad which is being built from Lake Baykal to the Pacific. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD]